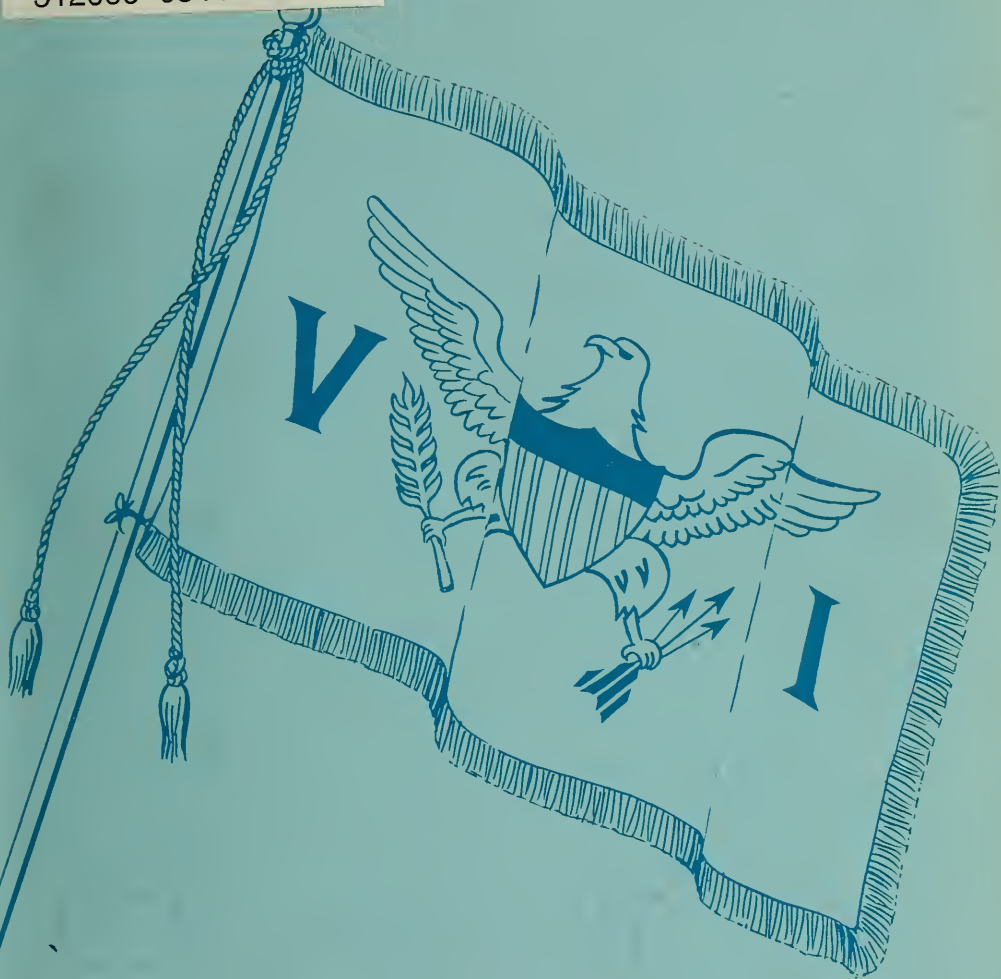


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1970 Annual Report

Virgin Islands

to the

Secretary of the Interior

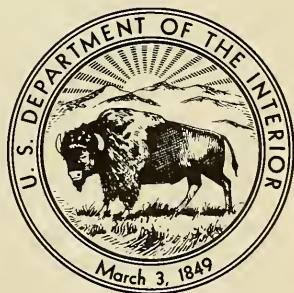
1970 Annual Report

Virgin Islands

to the

Secretary of the Interior

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30



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GENERAL INFORMATION

History

Christopher Columbus, sailing to the New World on his second voyage in 1493, dropped anchor on the north side of St. Croix and the island's first "visitor" took in the unspoiled tropical beauty and rolling hills of a Caribbean paradise. The spot is known today as Salt River Bay, one of the many picturesque inlets in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Great Navigator named his "discovery" Santa Cruz, meaning, "Island of the Holy Cross" and sent a landing party ashore to replenish the ship's dwindling water supply. Instead of the warm welcome visitors receive today, Columbus' men were repulsed by the fierce Carib Indians. No further attempts were made to land and colonize until 1555 when the hostile Caribs were driven from St. Croix by the soldiers of King Charles V of Spain.

Columbus was so impressed with the beauty of the island chain, he christened them "Las Virgenes" in honor of St. Ursula and her 11,000 martyred virgins.

The value of these and the other islands of the West Indies soon became apparent to the crowned heads of Europe and colonization was encouraged. England, France, Holland, and Spain vied for control during the 17th century with sugar as the principal attraction. So important was trade with the West Indies that Great Britain, negotiating with France to end the Seven Years' War

in 1763, seriously considered keeping the Island of Guadeloupe instead of Canada.

Denmark played the most important role in the development of the U.S. Virgin Islands. Entering the picture in 1671, she chartered the West India Company and began serious colonization of St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix was purchased from France in 1733. Except for a brief period of British occupation during the Napoleonic Wars, the Danes ruled these islands until 1917.

Thus began a golden age of commerce and peaceful development for the Virgin Islands, blessed by the Danish policy and neutrality and liberal trading laws. Ships of all the nations of Europe, carried to the fine harbor of Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas by the constant easterly trade winds, gathered there, and a booming trade with the New England States of the new American nation supported the burgeoning island economy.

Sugar was king and its influence was felt everywhere. Throughout the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, massive stone windmills were erected for grinding cane. Many of these towers remain reminders of a bygone era and evidence of a once flourishing plantation life.

With wealth came the unfortunate byproducts, greed and avarice. The Caribbean became the hunting



The ruins of old sugar mills, which dot the island of St. Croix, are reminders of the days when sugar was king in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

ground of such notorious pirates as Captain Kidd and Edward Teach, the notorious Blackbeard. It is said the Virgin Islands were spared the depredations of these buccaneers by paying "protection" in the form of sanctuary and commercial privileges.

Sugar brought great prosperity to the islands and the plantation owners. It also brought misery and privation to the thousands of slaves who were introduced from Africa in the 1860's to work the canefields. Their suffering finally erupted into revolt. On St. John, after a bloody mutiny, the slaves held the islands for 6 months until French forces arrived from Martinique to help the Danish masters regain their land. Legend has it that the last survivors of the ill-fated uprising committed mass suicide by plunging over

a cliff or shooting themselves rather than face a return to servitude.

Slavery was finally abolished by an enlightened Denmark in 1848, 15 years prior to the publication of the U.S. Emancipation Proclamation. From then on, sugar decreased in commercial importance in the Virgin Islands, outdone by the more favorable conditions for cane operations in Cuba and elsewhere.

The United States took its first look at the islands during the American Civil War. However, a purchase agreement fell through when the Senate refused to ratify the negotiations in 1870. Bargaining continued throughout the century but it wasn't until World War I that the United States moved decisively. Fearing a German seizure that would give U-boats a base in the Carib-



Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix, an historic example of Danish architecture.

bean, the United States bought the Danish Virgins in 1917 for \$25 million. The U.S. Navy was delegated to administer the islands and assumed responsibility on March 31 of that year.

Geography

The U.S. Virgin Islands lie some 1,434 nautical miles southeast of New York City, 991 miles from Miami, Fla.; and 40 miles east of Puerto Rico, 75 air-miles from San Juan.

The islands are a part of the Antilles, which form the dividing line between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. They are directly in the path of the trade winds, so commercially important in the days of sail, at the eastern end of the Great Antilles and the northern end of the Lesser Antilles.

The U.S. Virgins consist of some 50 islands and cays of volcanic origin. Their neighbors, the British Virgins, are made up of another 30 similar islands and cays.

Only three islands in the U.S. group are of any population or commercial significance. The largest of these, St. Croix, with 84 square miles is mostly flat, and suited for agricultural use. Forty miles due north, St. Thomas, with 28 square miles, offers dramatic rugged mountains that rise sharply from the sea to heights of up to 1,500 feet. A few miles east of St. Thomas, the Island of St. John with 20 square miles, offers similar land and seascapes. Both islands rise from the same submarine plateau. Between these two islands and St. Croix, the Caribbean Sea deepens to a 15,000-foot trench.

Because of the steep sloping mountainsides, little land on St. John or St. Thomas is tillable. St. Croix, however, is well suited to agriculture, and priority is being given to the advancement and diversification of this industry. Until recently, sugar cane was the only important crop. However, it had been a marginal one and cost the local government large sums of money to cover milling losses. Consequently, sugar has been phased out and terminated as a commercial crop. Instead, industry has been encouraged to develop and thousands of acres of prime land are being utilized under a comprehensive agricultural plan now being developed. This includes research into

feasible food crops, middle-range programs for agricultural development, and a long-range plan to preserve the agricultural character and natural beauty of the island.

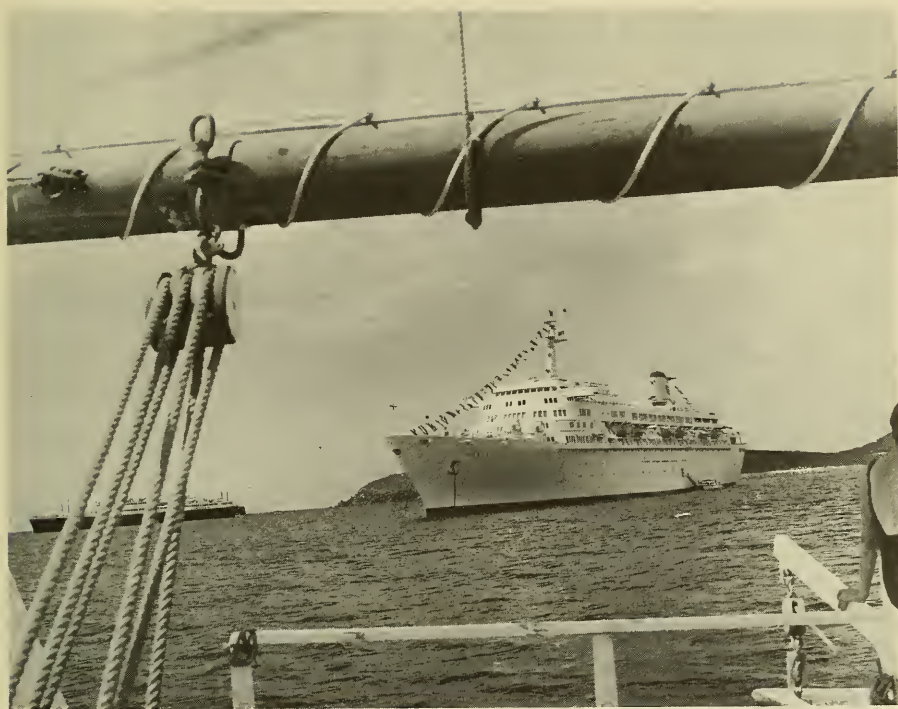
St. Croix has two improved harbors. The one at Christiansted, considered to be one of the most picturesque under the U.S. flag, attracts pleasure yachts and medium-size commercial craft from other West Indian islands. A deep-water harbor at Frederiksted, on the east end of St. Croix, accommodates ocean liners and is responsible for increased cruise ship traffic to the island. In addition, a full-size airport with direct jet flights to the mainland has further enhanced the growing tourist trade.

St. Thomas, whose agricultural resources are limited by its rugged landscape, more than makes up for this deficiency with its excellent natural harbor. It is one of the ranking ports of call for cruise ships, and the expansion of its airport facilities now permits jet travel from the mainland to the island.

St. John's main attraction is its unspoiled beauty, guaranteed to endure because much of the island is taken up by the Virgin Islands National Park. The incomparable beaches, breathtaking mountain views, and lush vegetation bring an increasing number of visitors each year, who explore the island's charm by jeep or boat.

The U.S. Virgins enjoy a near-perfect climate. Temperatures stay within 70° to 90° range, with an average of 78°. The balmy trade winds provide natural air conditioning. Humidity is comfortably low with rainfall averaging about 45 inches a year.

There is an abundant variety of tropical flora, ranging from the well-known hibiscus, bougainvillea, oleander, poinsettia, and wild orchid, to



One of the many cruise ships that visit the Virgin Islands each year anchors in Charlotte Amalie harbor, St. Thomas.

the less-common African tulip, frangipani, and *lignum vitae*. Many other flowering trees and shrubs add to the island's color and fragrance. Coconut and royal palms are everywhere while the quieter beaches are lined with mangrove, mahoe, and seagrape trees. Exotic fruits from native trees grace the tables of Virgin Islanders, the more popular being mango, soursop, lime, guava, sugar apple, avocado, papaya, genep, and mammee apple.

Though there is no large commercial fishing industry, the natives, through their individual efforts, make fish an important part of their daily diet. The Virgin Island waters, particularly in the game fishing sense, have become recognized as a prime fishing area. Blue marlin, wahoo, tuna, tarpon, kingfish, and

bonefish are taken the year round while white marlin and sailfish are caught during most months. The Virgin Islands now hold the world record for the largest blue marlin. Smaller fish also abound. They include grouper, "old wife," yellow tail, and angelfish.

The islands provide stone, sand and gravel as building materials, but there are no minerals of commercial significance.

Government

The Virgin Islands have been governed by many nations. The flags of Spain, France, Holland, England, Denmark, and the United States have flown over all three islands; and St. Croix, for a brief time, was administered by the Knights of Malta.



Cruz Bay harbor, St. John, a quiet, picturesque setting that is also the entry to the Virgin Islands National Park.

When the United States purchased the Virgin Islands in 1917, the transition was accomplished smoothly by retaining the Danish legal code as the basic law. The Navy was given responsibility for administering the islands until 1931. Military, civil, and judicial power were vested in the Naval Governor, who was appointed by the President of the United States.

On February 27, 1931, an executive order from the White House transferred jurisdiction from the Navy to the Department of the Interior, and the first civilian Governor was appointed by the President.

A major change in the method of governing the islands occurred with the passage of the Revised Organic Act of 1954 by which the Congress authorized distinct executive, legis-

lative, and judicial branches and provided for a substantial degree of self-government. Recent changes in the act provide for an even greater degree of home rule.

Presently, the Governor is appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation and exercises the executive power under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. In November, 1970, by recent congressional act, he will be elected by the people of the Virgin Islands for the first time in Virgin Islands history. The Governor is responsible for the execution of local laws, administration of all activities of the executive branch, and the appointment of department heads and other employees. He reports annually to the Legislature on the state of the territory and recommends new leg-



Pleasure and fishing craft cluster around the docks on the waterfront of Christiansted, St. Croix. The Virgin Islands are world-famous for their excellent sailing waters and game fishing.

islation to carry out the various programs of local government.

The government secretary also is appointed by the President and in 1970 will also be elected by the people with the rank of Lieutenant Governor. In the absence of the Governor, the government secretary serves as acting Governor. He also has administrative responsibility for banking and insurance laws and the licensing and assessment of real property.

The unicameral one house Legislature is elected for 2-year terms. There are 15 senators—five from St. Croix, five from St. Thomas, one

from St. John, and four elected at large by Virgin Islands voters of all the islands. Each bill passed must be signed by the Governor before it becomes law. A two-thirds vote of the Legislature is necessary to override the Governor's veto. In this event, the Governor must approve it or submit to the President for final action.

The judge of the district court of the Virgin Islands and the U.S. district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States. The district court exercises jurisdiction over felony violations of the local criminal code as well as jurisdiction



On the day of his inauguration, Governor Evans displays the document attesting to his appointment by President Nixon and shares his pleasure with admiring friends.

over crime arising under Federal law. The municipal court judges are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature. The municipal court exercises jurisdiction over misdemeanor violations and traffic offenses under the local law.

Civil cases involving less than \$500 are handled by the municipal court; cases involving from \$500 to \$10,000 are handled either by the municipal court or the Federal court; all cases over \$10,000 are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal court.

The district court of the Virgin Islands exercises appellate jurisdiction over the municipal court in civil and criminal cases. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, and the U.S. Supreme Court exercise appellate jurisdiction over the district court of the Virgin Islands.

Finances and Taxes

There are three principal sources

of revenue for the government of the Virgin Islands from which funds are derived for capital and operating disbursement.

The largest source and one that is growing every year, is from local income taxes. An act of the Congress of the United States provides that Federal income tax schedules be applied as a local tax in the Virgin Islands. Another major contributor to the treasury consists of Federal excise taxes collected in the United States on imports of Virgin Islands products and returned to the local government as matching funds. To receive funds, the islands must raise, through local taxes, money which matches in size the excises to be rebated.

In addition, the Federal Government assists the islands by appropriations and grant-in-aid allotments for many activities in employment services, public assistance, health and diseases services, wildlife, and libraries. There are over 60 such aid programs and appropriations.

Economic Development

Tourism continues as the most important industry in the Virgin Islands. Income from visitors' expenditures during fiscal 1970 reached \$107,006,745, the third consecutive year in which the figure topped \$100 million.

Efforts continue toward creating a broader industrial and agricultural base within the islands' economy. To establish and maintain this economic stability, small manufacturing firms are continually being encouraged to establish operations in the islands. On St. Croix, two large industrial concerns are in production, providing employment opportunities for a large number of citizens.

Such diversification provides year-

round employment at good wages for many islanders, and has helped bring about a higher standard of living than ever existed under the one-crop, one-industry, sugar economy of old. Virgin Islanders' per capita income is by far the highest in the entire Caribbean.

The sale of rum, the distilling of which is a major industry of the islands, is promoted through the Virgin Islands Rum Council, supported jointly by the rum distillers and the local government.

Tax exemptions and subsidy benefits have long been used by the local government to encourage industrial development. Incentives for private investment in hotels, guest-houses, industrial concerns, and housing projects include tax exemptions of up to 16 years and return of 75 percent of income taxes in the form of subsidy.

Virgin Islands manufacturers of goods that contain not more than 50 percent of foreign raw materials are allowed duty-free entry into the United States of their products under section 301 of the U.S. Tariff Act. To guard against abuses of section 301, the local government sets up production quotas for certain classifications of textiles, and on the manufacture of watches, with high taxes provided for production in excess of the quotas. The watch production legislation was supplanted in January 1968 by a congressional act designed for the same purpose but applicable as well to other territorial areas subject to the same section 301 treatment.

Population

The Virgin Islands are in the midst of a population explosion. Preliminary and unofficial Federal census figures show the Island popula-

tion at 62,296. Of these, 31,892 are residents of St. Croix, 29,661 from St. Thomas and 1,743 from St. John.

In 1960 the census recorded the resident population at 32,099. A breakdown of the 1960 population figures records 15,930 males and 16,169 females. Resident of urban communities numbered 18,017; 14,082 lived in rural areas, while 8,892 were enrolled in schools. The total labor force was 11,336, of which 7,363 were male and 3,971 female. Unemployment was listed at 3.4 percent.

English is the traditional language of the Virgin Islands. Some French is spoken by citizens of French descent on St. Thomas, and many Spanish-speaking families have come from Puerto Rico, settling chiefly in St. Croix.

The people are devout and worship in many churches including Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Jewish, Moravian, Seventh-Day Adventist, Pilgrim Holiness, Christian Mission, Dutch Reformed, and Baptist.

Health and Education

The Virgin Islands have set an example for the entire Caribbean in the preservation of health, the development of education, and the replacement of slums with modern housing.

Each year sees further advances in hospital and public health services. Diseases once associated with tropical climates have long since been eradicated, and the climate eliminates the need for home heating or heavy clothing, further contributing to the good health of the Virgin Islanders.

Educational standards continue to be upgraded. Public schools cover kindergarten through high school,

and the islands' two major high schools have full accreditation. The College of the Virgin Islands, established in 1963, has reached an enrollment of 420 full-time students and nearly 1,000 part-time students and in fiscal 1969 became a 4-year institution offering programs in liberal arts and teacher education. In addition, the college continues to offer a variety of 2-year programs.

Communication and Transportation

All three Virgin Islands enjoy the facilities of a dial telephone system that is being constantly expanded to meet the growing needs of the community. Marine cables have been installed that have made possible direct dialing to Puerto Rico and to the mainland. Worldwide radio telegraph service is also available.

The islands are served by three radio stations, two television stations, and four newspapers, three of them dailies.

Most visitors from the mainland come by air, flying in jet planes to Puerto Rico and then by smaller planes to the islands or by daily direct jet service using medium-range jet aircraft. A regular seaplane service operates between the principal islands. Aside from short-stay cruise ship passengers, there are very few people who arrive by boat. Small native sloops and charter boats carry travelers between islands and to the nearby British Virgin Islands.

Local transportation is provided by bus, taxis, and rented vehicles. Most roads are paved, with continued improvement each year, and driving is on the left side of the road.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The year ending June 30, 1970, was marked by substantial achievements in improved housing, road-building and lighting, greater job protection for government employees, and better community relations. Business and industry continued to expand and tax collection methods were improved to increase revenues to the Government.

The Virgin Islands faced all the social and economic problems which confronted other sections of the nation—a booming population, dangers of pollution of our air, water and total environment, economic uncertainties, rising crime rates, and sweeping narcotics addiction. But despite these new and threatening social, ecological, and economic problems, the Virgin Islands made significant progress.

Conflict of Interest Legislation

In a move to insure that no public employee uses his office or job for direct or indirect personal profit, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to this effect. This bill applied the same standard of good conduct in the Virgin Islands as embodied in Federal law by acts of Congress and by conflict of interest statutes in most of the States.

Housing Progress

During the year, more low- and middle-income housing was started than ever before in Virgin Islands history. Two multimillion-dollar

middle-income housing projects were planned in an arrangement between the Government and the Housing Corporation of America. Financing for this housing is a joint venture between the Government and private enterprise under which the Government establishes an escrow account with a promise to buy any housing units which are not sold to private individuals. This escrow account will amount to only a small fraction of the financing the Government would be required to provide under conventional methods. Ground breaking ceremonies have been held for the first project under this program—the \$4.5 million Paradise Mill development at Estate Paradise in St. Croix. This will have 208 townhouse condominiums. The second project is scheduled for Estate Nazareth in St. Thomas.

More Miles of Road

During the winter of 1970, the Governor proclaimed a “state of emergency in the public road system of the Virgin Islands.” This move permitted the Government to avoid the delays of advertising for bids and removed restrictions on the source of materials and equipment. Road construction and maintenance have been top-priority items of the year.

As a result, more miles of road have been constructed in the Islands during this fiscal year than were built in the past 10 years.



Prototype of proposed apartment buildings on St. Thomas, containing eight individual apartments.

New Sewage Systems

Plans for totally new sewage systems in St. Croix and St. Thomas were launched during the year as part of the massive antipollution campaign initiated by the Governor. The two systems are planned to have sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the Islands until the year 2015, and total cost will be \$15 million. A total of \$2,600,050 has been released from the conservation fund and the administration has obtained a grant of \$1,916,200 from the Federal Water Quality Administration for initial construction.

Modern Reformatory

A new security complex will be built on St. Croix to replace the antiquated, overcrowded and inefficient Richmond Penitentiary on St. Croix which dates back to 1836.

The new reformatory will include detention quarters, facilities for the Public Safety Department, the local courts and the law department.

Caribbean Conference on Youth

Young Virgin Islanders, working with the Virgin Islands Council on Youth, organized a 3-day meeting for young people and adult leaders from 17 Caribbean communities to study the problems of youth in the changing world. The conference was patterned after the President's White House Conference On Youth, with discussion led by nationally known experts in various fields.

Expansion of Potable Water System

Improved operational capabilities of the potable water system through desalination made it possible to elim-

inate the barging of water from San Juan—a costly and outmoded water supply technique that had been used for many years.

Improved Highway Lighting

High on the list of improvement projects was better lighting for busy thoroughfares. By the end of the fiscal year, all major highways in both St. Croix and St. Thomas had been well-lighted, thereby helping to reduce the accident and crime rates. Guardrails also were installed on the major highways.

Consumer Protection Council

Establishment of a Consumer Protection Council was the first effort to protect consumer interests in the Virgin Islands. As a part of this effort, electrical rates on St. Croix were lowered to equal those paid by consumers in St. Thomas.

Tax Collection Improvements

The Department of Finance worked closely with the Internal Revenue Service to improve tax collection methods in the Virgin Islands, including collection of long-delinquent taxes, undeclared taxes, and initiation of a total withholding system for Government employees.

Government Employees Classified System

Hundreds of men and women who worked for the Government as hourly employees were placed in classified jobs, insuring them the job benefits and security inherent in that system.

Community Relations Council

Rapid population growth, large

influx of newcomers to the Islands, and the tensions on the mainland created frictions in the Islands and the Council was established by the Governor to study the causes of community stresses and propose solutions.

Narcotics Control

Law-enforcement work was made more difficult by the drug-abuse problem. Working with the Federal Government, Island officers made a mass arrest of 11 people charged with narcotic violations—largest single arrest in the history of the Virgin Islands. This roundup of peddlers resulted from months of work and cooperation from citizens with the “Operation Alert” program, a system for giving information to proper authorities.

\$20 Million Bond Issue by the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority

Revenue bonds totaling \$20 million were sold by the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority. Proceeds were used to retire outstanding indebtedness with the General Services Administration incurred in 1965 for the cost of acquiring facilities, to retire interim bond anticipation notes, and to finance improvements. Successful bidder for the 20-year electric revenue bonds was the First Boston Corporation at a net interest bid cost of 6.7578 percent.

“Virgin Islands Year of Ocean Resource Development”

Tektite II, the most ambitious underwater exploration program ever attempted, highlighted 1970 which Governor Evans proclaimed as “Virgin Islands Year of Ocean Resource Development.” Between April

1 and November 1, 1970, 62 scientist-aquanuts from Federal agencies, private industry, and universities will conduct research in the marine sciences, human behavior and human biology. Special research was done in oceanography, ecology, lobster behavior, fish trap evaluation, effects of artificial reefs and other subjects. New ocean equipment will be tested and a special vessel conducted ocean survey research.

The Lameshur Bay area in St. John is the base for Tektite II which was sponsored by Department of the Interior, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, General Electric Company, Government of the Virgin Islands, NASA National Science Foundation, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Navy.

Before fiscal 1970 ended, under

the leadership of the Government of the Virgin Islands, plans and financing were already underway for Tektite III.

School Expansion

Several major school and playground expansion projects were completed and careful plans were made for the expansion of the school population which would occur early in fiscal 1971. At the beginning of the new school term, it was expected that 3,000 new enrollees, including approximately 1,500 children of alien families, would be admitted at all grade levels to the public schools of the Virgin Islands. This step was taken in compliance with Federal court decisions and would provide equal educational opportunities for all children in the Islands for the first time in history.

SELECTED LEGISLATION APPROVED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, JULY 1969-JUNE 1970

1. Act No. 2513—To Amend Chapter 51 of Title 14, Virgin Islands Code Pertaining to Obscene Matter and Indecency.
2. Act No. 2514—To Establish the Morris F. deCastro Fellowship and for Other Purposes.
3. Act No. 2519—To Establish a Special Commission to Study the Need for Additional Elective Offices Within the Government of the Virgin Islands.
4. Act No. 2522—To Amend Chapters 7 and 81 of Title 33, Virgin Islands Code, Pertaining to Exemption from Taxation of Property Held by Nonprofit Organizations for Public Benefit, and for Other Purposes.
5. Act No. 2525—To Authorize the Extension of Certain Tax Exemption Benefits to Virgin Islands Spinning Corporation.
6. Act No. 2526—To Authorize the Extension of Certain Exemption Benefits to West Indies Textiles, Inc.
7. Act No. 2528—To Approve the Workable Program Certification in Accordance With the Provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, as Amended.
8. Act No. 2530—To Add a New Chapter to Title 11 of the Virgin Islands Code; To Create a Small Business Development Agency and for Other Purposes.
9. Act No. 2535—To Authorize the Department of Agriculture To Investigate the Possibility of Getting the Virgin Islands To Participate in the Commercial Fishing Training Program Being Conducted by the United Nations in Barbados.
10. Act No. 2537—To Add a New Chapter 30 to Title 17, Virgin Islands Code, Pertaining to the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and for Other Purposes.
11. Act No. 2539—To Further Amend Section 2305 of Chapter 81, Title 33, Virgin Islands Code, Pertaining to Homestead Exemptions and for Other Purposes.
12. Act No. 2542—To Amend Chapter 2 of Title 29, Virgin Islands Code, Pertaining to Emergency Housing and Priority Rights Under Government Home Ownership Program.

13. Act No. 2546—To Add a New Chapter 7 to Title 13, Virgin Islands Code, Authorizing and Providing for the Incorporation, Regulation, Management and Control of Cooperative Corporations and for Other Purposes.
14. Act No. 2547—To Authorize a Comprehensive Study on Bilingual Education in the Virgin Islands and for Other Purposes.
15. Act No. 2555—To Further Amend the Provisions of Section 493 of Title 20 of the Virgin Islands Code Relating to the Operation of a Motor Vehicle while in an Intoxicated Condition.
16. Act No. 2574—To Authorize the Governor to Execute an Agreement with the Chase Manhattan Bank in which the Government of the Virgin Islands will be the Guarantor of a Loan to the Virgin Islands Port Authority for the Purpose of Purchasing Land for the Construction of Jetport in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
17. Act No. 2598—To Amend Titles 3, 17 and 34 of the Virgin Islands Code To Provide for the Transfer of the Responsibility for Vocational Rehabilitation to the Department of Social Welfare.
18. Act No. 2611—To Amend Chapter 9 of Title 29 of the Virgin Islands Code, Entitled Virgin Islands Port Authority.
19. Act No. 2632—To designate January 15th, the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a Legal Holiday in the Virgin Islands, and for Other Purposes.
20. Act No. 2633—To Authorize the Abatement of an Exemption From Taxes to a Housing Project Referred to in this Act.
21. Act No. 2640—To Provide an Appropriation for the Employment of a Law Clerk to the Judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands.
22. Act No. 2642—To Amend Subsection (f) of Section 236 of Title 31 of the Virgin Islands Code Relating to Purchases from Suppliers in the Virgin Islands.
23. Act No. 2644—To Amend Chapter 17 of Title 27, Virgin Islands Code, Pertaining to the Licensing of Barbers and Beauticians.
24. Act No. 2661—To Authorize the Virgin Islands Port Authority to Purchase Certain Real Property From the United States, and for Other Purposes.
25. Act No. 2689—To Amend Title 18, Virgin Islands Code, to Require the Publication of a Calendar of Election Year Events, and for Other Purposes.
26. Act No. 2700—To Amend Chapter 27 of Title 3 of the Virgin Islands Code, Relating to the Government Retirement System.
27. Act No. 2706—To Amend the Following Titles of the Virgin Islands Code: Title 27 to Provide for Professional Immunity for Practical Nurses in Emergency Cases; Title 19 to Provide for Mandatory Reporting of Certain Physical Abuses of Children by Practical Nurses; and for Other Purposes.

28. Act No. 2708—To Promote the Employment of Youth During the Summer Months, Authorizing the Commissioner of Labor and the Division of Personnel To Establish and Maintain a Youth Employment Service, and for Other Purposes.
29. Act No. 2710—To Provide for the Civil Commitment and Rehabilitation of Narcotic Addicts and the Civil Commitment of Persons Not Charged With Any Criminal Offense.

VIRGIN ISLANDS WATER AND POWER AUTHORITY

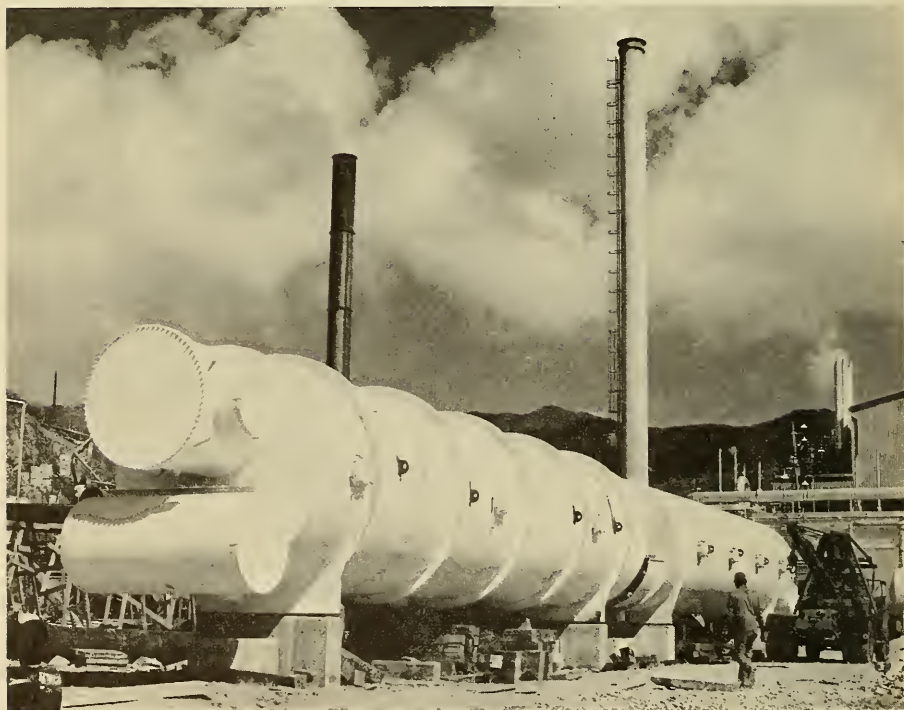
Personnel: 333

Operating Appropriation: \$7,560,000

The Authority began operating water and electric power systems for the people of the Virgin Islands on June 1, 1965. It serves domestic, commercial, and industrial customers. During the 1970 fiscal year, the Authority was able to meet greatly increased demand for both water and power, reflecting the economic growth of the Islands and its own

growth in equipment and organization.

The Authority owns and operates separate electric power generation and distribution facilities on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. The island of St. John, 4 miles east of St. Thomas, is supplied with power transmitted from St. Thomas by submarine cables.



A part of the huge Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority complex, where millions of gallons of sea water are turned into distilled fresh water by desalination.

The Authority also produces water by distilling seawater in conjunction with its steam electric power generation. All water produced by the Authority is distributed to consumers by the Public Works Department.

During the fiscal year, 594.2 million gallons of water were sold to Public Works Department on St. Thomas, an increase of 63 percent over 1969 and more than four times the 129 million gallons sold in fiscal 1965-66. St. Croix sold 144.2 million gallons to the Department during this fiscal year.

Demand for electric power is still on the increase. On St. Croix, the maximum peak demand of 18,600 kilowatts during the fiscal year was 28 percent higher than the previous year. On St. Thomas, the maximum peak demand of 24,650 kilowatts during the fiscal year was an increase of 11 percent over the previous year.

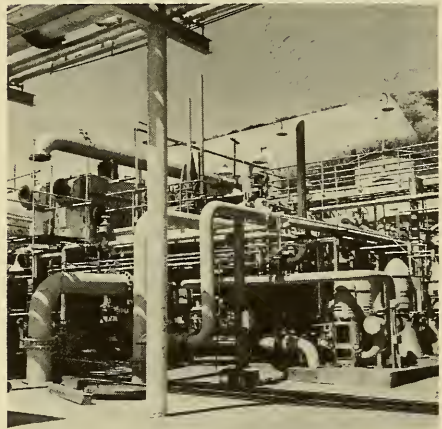
Production kept pace, increasing 28 percent on St. Croix, and 20 percent on St. Thomas. Total production on St. Croix was 107 million kilowatt hours, or 69 million greater than for the 1965-66 fiscal year. On St. Thomas, the total production was 148.8 million kilowatt hours or 79.1 percent higher than for the 1965-66 fiscal year.

On St. Croix, sales of energy were \$3,281,660, compared with \$2,751,342 in the prior year. This represents an increase of 19 percent, reflecting the continued growth of the St. Croix economy.

On St. Thomas, preliminary data for the fiscal year showed gross energy sales of \$4.32 million, compared with \$3.67 million in the prior year, an increase of 17.7 percent. Energy sales increased from 99.6 million to 106.3 million kilowatt-hours, or 11 percent. Most of the



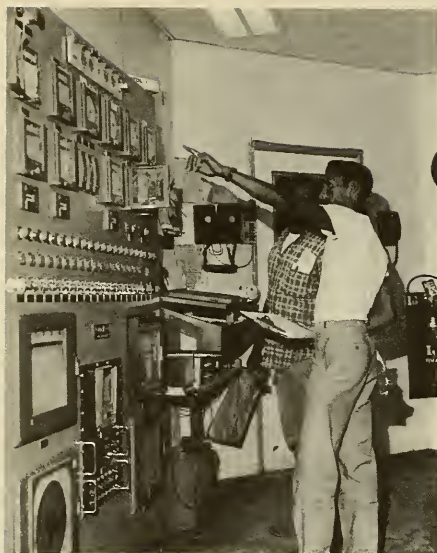
Electric power plant on St. Croix.



A section of the water distillation plant at Krum Bay, St. Thomas.



Water and Power Authority employees receive instruction in repair procedures.



One of many modern centers that control the electrical power of the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority.

increased sales were to residential and small commercial users.

Customers totaled 10,845 at St. Croix and 12,088 at St. Thomas for a total of 22,933. This was an increase of 55 percent over the 15,014 customers served at the close of the 1965-66 fiscal year.

The rates for power provided by the Authority are the same for all the islands, with the exception of the residential rate for over 200 kilowatt hours per month on St. Croix. The three basic rate schedules (1) residential, (2) small commercial and industrial, and (3) large commercial and industrial, were placed in effect January 1, 1967, after adoption by the governing board of the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority.

The governing board is now studying the general rate structure, with a view to standardizing all residential rates.

On St. Thomas, at the close of the fiscal year, the Authority had eight

diesel generating units, one gas turbine generating unit, and three steam turbo generating units, the latter including desalination equipment. These generators have a total nameplate rating of 54,550 kilowatts.

The 18,000-kilowatt steam turbo generator (unit No. 11) on St. Thomas was accepted by the Authority as satisfactory, according to contract terms, in August 1969.

A 15,000-kilowatt gas turbine and generator (unit No. 12) was received on September 6, 1969, for installation in St. Thomas plant. It went into commercial operation November 24, 1969, and has worked satisfactorily since.

On St. Croix at the close of the fiscal year, the Authority had seven diesel generating units, and two steam turbo generating units, the latter including desalination equipment. These generators have a total nameplate rating of 41,092 kilowatt.

During November 1969, construction was completed and a 4,500-kilowatt diesel generator (unit No. 6A) on St. Croix was placed in commercial operation as planned. This unit has operated very well since installation.

The 18,000-kilowatt steam turbine plant on St. Croix (unit No. 11—contract SC-3) was started March 11, 1970, under the direction of contractor's personnel and a series of operational tests was made. All systems were checked during on-line run of the unit. This plant was accepted by the Authority as of March 27, 1970, after carrying the island's peak load. The final acceptance test was conducted April 2, 1970.

Major expenditures in St. Croix included construction of two fuel oil tanks, the complete rebuilding of No. 10 boiler, the retubing of No. 10 condenser, and the rewinding of No. 7 generator.

On St. Thomas an evaporator brine heater was retubed, boiler No. 2 was rebuilt with new type burners for smoke control, and boiler No. 11 was acid-cleaned twice during the year.

During the fiscal year, approximately 30.7 miles of three-phase and single-phase primary lines were constructed on St. Croix, and 18 miles on St. Thomas. There were 1,028 new mercury vapor fixtures installed during the year. The Authority has embarked on an extensive program of replacing all old fixtures on the three islands.

Due to overcrowding of the St. Thomas warehouse at Sub Base, bids were taken and a 3,000 square-foot addition was constructed immediately south of the existing building. At the end of the fiscal year, movement of the line materials into this section had begun.

A significant step toward increasing the efficiency of operations and maintenance was taken during this year. The 1,993 purchases orders issued constituted a 100 percent increase over the 1965-66 fiscal year when the purchase department was started.

With almost 15,000 separate items being warehoused, it became difficult and expensive to trace each item. In August 1969, a contract was granted to automate the warehouse inventory and provide a bimonthly reading of all stock on hand and on order, as well as to maintain a usage rate for accurate accounting. A format was developed and the conversion began in October 1969. All items have been coded and full performance is expected to begin upon completion of the current inventory.

Fiscal 1970 saw great effort placed on training personnel.

The Authority has constantly encouraged its employees to increase

their knowledge and skills through correspondence courses, seminars, and conferences, enrollment in continuing education, classes at the College of the Virgin Islands, and manufacturers' training schools. Many have completed courses, or are taking them through the University of Wisconsin, International Correspondence Schools, La Salle University, and College of the Virgin Islands.

The first concerted effort devoted to "on-the-job," in-plant training program began in 1969. The objective is to meet the immediate need for trained operators and to establish a pool of trained personnel. The program has enjoyed favorable acceptance and has assisted in effective staffing of the operations department. A similar program is underway in the distribution department. The Authority has retained a training officer for a 2-year period to instruct line department personnel in construction methods, "hot line" work, safety, basic electricity, and other skills.

Growth and customers' increased requirements for service made it necessary to increase personnel from 282 at the beginning of the year to 333 at year's end. Payrolls jumped from \$1,871,832 to \$2,328,857, reflecting not only the increase in personnel, but also negotiated salary increases. Approximately \$20,000 of the total payroll was paid to some 50 high school and college students who worked during the summer.

These students worked as typists, file-clerks, inventory clerks, painter helpers, and brush cutters.

By resolution No. 72, the governing board authorized the chairman and executive director to take immediate action to provide a larger block of back-up power for St. Croix. By contract SC-7 the Authority ac-

cepted the proposal of the Worthington Corporation to build an 18,000-kilowatt jet gas turbine electric generating plant to be in operation on or before December 1970.

As an addition to the St. Thomas plant, bid documents for a steam turbine generator (unit No. 13), having a net capacity of between 25 and 35 megawatts are being prepared. When extracting 110,000 pounds per hour of 26 pounds per square inch gage steam this will produce 3,000,000 gallons per day of desalinated water.

On March 9 and 10, 1970, the governing board of the Authority adopted a resolution authorizing issuance of revenue bonds of the Authority totaling \$20,000,000 and des-

ignated as electric system revenue bonds, series A (the "Series A Bonds"), including provision for sale of the series A bonds (the "Supplemental Bond Resolution"). The supplemental bond resolution was adopted pursuant to the electric revenue bond resolution adopted by the Authority May 17, 1967 (the "Bond Resolution").

The chairman received three sealed proposals on March 24, 1970, offering to purchase the series A bonds. The proposal evidencing the lowest net interest cost to the Authority was that of the First Boston Corporation. The Authority therefore awarded and sold the series A bonds to First Boston.

VIRGIN ISLAND PORT AUTHORITY

Personnel: 217

Operating Appropriation: \$2,089,983

Fiscal Year 1970 was spent establishing a sound organizational structure, sound accounting system, and planning future projects. The Port Authority recognized its function to build new facilities while maintaining the old ones through the use of revenues derived from the users.

Rules and regulations, relevant staffing patterns and job descriptions, a sound accounting system, and long- and short-range project plans were developed to aid in the orderly development of its facilities. Top priority was given to construction of a new jet port and a new marine terminal in St. Thomas, and the development of preliminary plans for a third marine port for St. Croix.

Meetings were held with the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Department of the Interior regarding the development of a new jet port and a new marine terminal in St. Thomas.

Recently, court action was started against the Virgin Islands Port Authority challenging its legality. The Authority reports that until the lawsuit is resolved, the Port Authority will be unable to sell revenue bonds, which represent the major source of capital for building the new jet port and marine facility.

Aeronautical Activities

Major emphasis during the fiscal year was on the long-range planning for future facilities for either replacing or upgrading Virgin Islands airports.

Substantial improvements in facilities were made at the Hamilton Airport on St. Croix. A new 30,000-square-foot cargo building, with parking and security fencing, was constructed. All cargo operations for Caribair, Pan American, Trans Caribbean, Eastern, Air Indies, and Padgett Transport will be operated from this facility and from the cargo ramp constructed during the previous fiscal year.

Construction began on a new 25,000-square-foot International Arrivals and Pre-Clearance Building to be ready for occupancy during the 1971 fiscal year. All Federal agencies, except the Federal Aviation Administration, will be provided with offices in this structure. Airlines using the present preclearance facilities will operate from this new area.

An aircraft ramp which will provide added space for two jet aircraft positions and a taxiway turnoff was under construction.

A general aviation apron was constructed at the west end of the Harry S. Truman Airport on St. Thomas. This apron also provides a maintenance area for aircraft owners and operators. The strengthening and extension of the west taxiway was



Harry S. Truman Airport on St. Thomas where jets arrive daily with visitors from the mainland. Lingberg Bay is at the right.

completed to permit jet aircraft to use the taxiway previously restricted because of strength. The strengthening of the apron area east of the terminal building provided two additional jet aircraft positions.

The most important project completed was the grooving of the runway. The equipment was purchased and the work accomplished by Port Authority maintenance personnel at an estimated saving of approximately \$32,000.

During the fiscal year, five scheduled airlines, four scheduled air taxis, six nonscheduled air taxis and charters, and two cargo airlines operated in the Virgin Islands.

Marine Activities

Two major marine projects were in the planning stages during the fiscal year.

An application was made for a \$1 million grant from the Economic Development Administration for marine facilities at Crown Bay. It is expected that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will participate in developing the ship channel.

The overcrowding of both the Christiansted and Frederiksted marine terminals continues to be of major concern to the shipping agents, local and Federal government, community leaders, and the Port Au-



Members of the Port Authority's fire-fighting team at Harry S. Truman Airport on St. Thomas test dry chemical equipment.

thority. Two sites are being extensively studied for a third port for St. Croix, the Port Harvey site, and a site east of Port Hess.

A new shed was built at the Gallows Bay Marine Terminal to protect cargo and to provide new facilities for U.S. Customs personnel.

A new pilot boat designed to meet the special demands for firefighting, rescue, and salvage services was ordered for delivery during the coming fiscal year.

The electrical system on the Fredriksted pier was completely renewed and lights for docking vessels at night were installed.

The personnel of the Marine Division voted to be represented by the Seafarers International Union.

The Crown Bay fill was improved to accommodate roll-on, roll-off trailers.

Fiscal Operations

The Virgin Islands Port Authority during the fiscal year 1970 undertook to convert from the government-type accounting system to a commercial-type system. An independent auditor was retained to develop an accounting and management information system and to recommend a possible reorganization of the administrative and operations activities of the Port Authority.

At the end of fiscal year the accounting system was designed and operating on an interim basis. Full implementation was effected July 1, 1970. The management information system and the revision of the organizational structure was scheduled to be completed by September 1970. It is expected that when the entire project is completed the Authority will have the type of systems that will en-

hance its ability to operate profitably.

A full financial report was prepared and was to have been published by September 1970. Included in this report are statements disclosing the financial condition of the Port Authority at June 30, 1970, and the results of its financial activities (surplus or deficit) for the fiscal period then ended.

In the interim, the following un-

audited operating revenues and expenses of the Port Authority for fiscal 1970 are reported.

The deficiency for fiscal year 1970 compares with deficiencies of \$79,264 for fiscal year 1969, and \$242,786 for fiscal year 1968. A major immediate objective of the Authority is to assure revenues in excess of expenses (including capital reserves) that will permit better programing of future projects.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PORT AUTHORITY
SUMMARY OF OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES
JULY 1, 1969 TO JUNE 30, 1970

Revenue:		
Aviation division -----	\$1,381,019	
Marine division -----	862,424	
Industrial division -----	224,188	
Total Revenues -----		\$2,467,631
Expenses:		
Aviation division -----	795,106	
Marine division -----	587,747	
Industrial division -----	64,230	
Maintenance and construction -----	371,199	
Administrative -----	744,495	
Total expenses -----		2,562,777
Operating deficit -----		95,146

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Personnel: 3

Operating Appropriation: \$52,620

Again in 1970, the commission placed greatest emphasis on improved telephone service for the Islands—their major communications link with the rest of the world. In addition, the commission maintained mobile, marine, and land-based radio-telephone service, studied dockage, wharfage, and cargo handling; and planned expansion of bus service.

Telephone Service

As of June 30, 1970, Virgin Islands Telephone Corporation reported 20,121 stations where service which, based on population, ranks the Virgin Islands 15th among all the countries of the world in the number of instruments per 100 population. In this hemisphere, only the United States, Canada, Bermuda, and Hawaii have a higher concentration of telephones.

During fiscal 1970, several major tasks were accomplished by the Virgin Islands Telephone Corporation. Significant among these were:

. . . The opening March 15 of the 775 exchange at TuTu designed to serve the rapidly developing east end of St. Thomas. This was the first new exchange to be added since the conversion to dial service in 1962-63. This office ultimately will have a capacity of 20,000 lines.

. . . In June, the 776 exchange was added to serve the growing needs of St. John. It has a capacity

of eight times present service level, and three times the known demand.

. . . Sixty additional channels were added between St. Thomas and St. Croix, bringing the total of this toll-free inter-island service to 240.

. . . All calls to and from Europe are now carried via satellite.

. . . Fourteen additional trunks connecting the Virgin Islands with the United States mainland were activated, making the present total 52.

. . . To serve the increasing traffic to and from Puerto Rico, 12 additional circuits were provided, bringing this total to 31 outbound and 23 incoming.

. . . Monthly charges for a substantial number of subscribers were reduced when the TuTu base area was enlarged.

. . . Underground feeder cables were completed to serve the rapidly developing area west of Christiansted.

. . . Meaningful improvements were achieved in the areas of dial tone delay, call completion, operator speed of answer, transmission quality, and microwave cutoffs.

. . . A total of 6,566 new station installations was made, resulting in a net gain of 3,624 stations.

Total depreciated investment in plant and associated equipment was \$16,784,000.

The demand for telephone service continues very heavy and the Com-

mission intends to continue to monitor all aspects of Vitelco performance, with particular emphasis on satisfying the deferred service applications. Sufficient funds are programmed in the company's budget to provide, as a minimum, the following in fiscal 1971:

- . . . A 3,000-line addition to the 774 exchange in Charlotte Amalie, to bring this office up to its full 10,000-line capacity.

- . . . A 2,000-line addition to the new 775 exchange at TuTu.

- . . . A 1,000-line addition to the 773 exchange in Christiansted.

- . . . A 550-line addition to the 772 exchange in Fredericksted.

- . . . A new underseas cable to St. John to provide more off-island service to those subscribers.

- . . . A new radio system for service between St. Thomas and St. Croix.

- . . . Additional operator toll positions for overseas service which is currently completing as many as 30,000 calls per week.

- . . . A significant increase in direct circuits to Tortola, Barbados, and Antiqua.

- . . . A 32 percent expansion in circuits to the United States and Puerto Rico.

- . . . Sufficient facilities to handle a minimum net gain of 4,400 stations.

Over 300 subscriber complaints have been handled by the Commission during the fiscal year. Additionally, the Commission will continue to concern itself with commercial office practices, particularly disputed toll billing, operator speed of answer, speed of station repairs, more expeditious handling of deferred service applications, and maintenance of high-quality levels of service.

By order approved August 4, 1967,

the Commission has been investigating rates, schedules, services, times, and conditions of payment, and all related practices and services of the Virgin Islands Telephone Corporation.

During fiscal 1970, hearings were held on Vitelco. Following these hearings, an order of remedy was issued by the Commission amending general regulations regarding practices and procedures of disconnection of service, restoration of service, and resolution of disputed charges. Vitelco then filed a petition for reconsideration. The Commission then granted Vitelco's petition to the extent of providing further hearings.

Apart from the continuing investigation and requirement of reports to be filed by Vitelco, certain rates and tariffs were reviewed by the Commission upon application by Vitelco regarding circuit rental between exchange offices, lost telephone set replacement, subscriber's miscellaneous equipment, and rates and charges for equipment and services not presently covered by Public Utilities Commission approved tariff schedule.

The Commission approved some tariffs and required additional information from Vitelco before acting on certain other requested rates and tariffs and suspended until November 22, 1970, the proposed additions to certain nonrecurring charges.

Vicom

Vicom is a company licensed by the Federal Communications Commission and franchised by the Public Utilities Commission to provide certain mobile, marine, and land-based radio-telephone service. It had 62 VHF and 300 marine instruments. In January 1970, it came

to the attention of the Public Utilities Commission that the owner-manager of Vicom had left the island and this service was unavailable to its subscribers. This posed a serious problem to the vast boating community of these islands and a great inconvenience to the users of its land-based mobile services.

As an emergency measure, a former employee of the corporation operated the facilities to protect the public interest. On March 3, all telephone service, including five leased lines, was temporarily disconnected for nonpayment of past due bills. At the request of this Commission and the Federal Communications Commission, this service was fully restored March 4, 1970. On March 10, 1970, a meeting was held of certain large creditors. It was suggested the Federal Communications Commission issue a temporary license to another company until the problem could be resolved. Radio-Telecommunications (RaTec) is now operating under a temporary license to continue this valuable service.

Cargo

Lighterage and cargo-handling, dockage, wharfage, or related cargo

services are subject to regulation by this Commission. However, other than annual reports filed with this Commission by a few cargo handlers, no action of any sort was instituted to investigate rates or regulate cargo handling and related services. This is an extremely critical service affecting living costs in the Virgin Islands and it is hoped that the Commission will be able to meet more often in the coming fiscal year to devote more attention to cargo-landing tariffs.

Passenger Bus Service

With the rapidly expanding growth of the Virgin Islands, it is anticipated that passenger bus service will be expanded. The Commission has been concerned, first, with formulating revised rules governing bus utilities. These rules have been submitted to the bus companies for their comments and review before being adopted by the Commission. Further, there were several meetings with the Department of Public Safety to determine routes and stops which are vital to the flow of traffic and general safety. The Commission will direct its attention more fully in the coming year to this subject and the matter of cargo handling.

BOND ISSUE AND INTERIM FINANCING

During the past fiscal year the financing of public service facilities through the sale of bonds was limited to the issuance of \$20 million electric system revenue bonds by the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, and \$401,000 revenue bonds by the College of the Virgin Islands to finance a library building. No new general obligation issues were authorized.

The successful bidder for the 20-year electric revenue bonds was the First Boston Corporation at a net interest bid cost of 6.7578 percent. The proceeds of this sale were applied toward the retirement of the outstanding indebtedness with General Services Administration for the acquisition cost of facilities sold to the Authority in 1965; the retirement of \$11,200,000 interim bond anticipation notes; and the financing of improvements to the electric system.

In conformity with an agreement executed in 1968, the \$401,000 revenue issue of the College of the Virgin Islands was purchased by the Federal Government. These 30-year bonds were sold at an interest rate of 3 percent.

These sales brought the total revenue bond issues to \$22,062,000 as of June 30, 1970. The outstanding general obligation bond indebtedness as of the same date was \$18,805,000 for three series issued in 1965, 1967, and 1968.

As of July 16, 1970, the Virgin Islands Government had a general obligation debt margin of \$18.3 million under the formula prescribed by the Organic Act. No ceiling is in effect for revenue financing. Summarized statements on the computation of the debt ceiling and outstanding issues follow:

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
Summary Statement of Revenue Bond Issues and Issues
of Revenue Bond Anticipation Notice Outstanding.

Purpose	Amount	Term (years)	Percent rate
Housing and service facilities, College of the Virgin Islands -----	\$1,661,000	30	3.50
Library building, College of the Virgin Islands -----	401,000	30	3
Electric power producing facilities, Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority -----	<u>20,000,000</u>	20	6.75
Total -----	<u>22,062,000</u>		

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Computation of General Obligation Debt Incurring Power

Total assessed valuation of taxable real property as of July 16, 1970 -----	\$371,443,268
Total debt incurring authority per Public Law 88-180, 10 percent of assessed valuation -----	37,144,327
Less total outstanding bond issues -----	18,805,000
General obligation debt margin as of August 15, 1970 -----	18,339,327

Note: By December 31, 1970, the debt margin will be increased by an additional \$555,000 following the retirement of the following issues:

1965 series to be retired—November 1, 1970 -----	210,000
1967 series to be retired—December 1, 1970 -----	170,000
1968 series to be retired—December 1, 1970 -----	175,000
Total principal payments fiscal year 1971 -----	555,000

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Summary Statement of General Obligation Bond Issues

Purpose	1965 series	1967 series	1968 series	Total
Hospital facilities: Preliminary planning and acquisition of land -----	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	-----	\$2,000,000
School purposes: New schools and improvements to existing schools; part of "crash" school construction program authorized by Act No. 1255 -----	4,200,000	500,000	\$3,150,000	7,850,000
College of the Virgin Islands for nurse training facilities -----	-----	-----	102,000	102,000
Water distribution and storage system -----	-----	2,815,000	1,308,000	4,123,000
Water production systems (Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority) -----	-----	2,600,000	2,900,000	5,500,000
Sewers and sewerage disposal facilities -----	-----	-----	470,000	470,000
Total issues -----	5,200,000	6,915,000	7,930,000	20,045,000
Payments against principal to date for retirement of bonds -----	760,000	315,000	165,000	1,240,000
Amount Outstanding -----	4,440,000	6,600,000	7,765,000	18,805,000
Payments to be made against principal during fiscal year 1971 -----	210,000	170,000	175,000	555,000
Projected outstanding balance end of fiscal year 1971 -----	4,230,000	6,430,000	7,590,000	18,250,000

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
ESTIMATED BOND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal year ending June 30	Presently outstanding various purposes serial bonds—1965 and 1967			\$7,930,000 various purposes serial bonds—1968			Total debt service		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest at 5 percent	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
1971	\$380,000	\$472,095	\$852,095	\$175,000	\$383,875	\$558,875	\$555,000	\$855,970	\$1,410,970
1972	390,000	452,845	842,845	180,000	375,000	555,000	570,000	827,845	1,397,845
1973	410,000	434,870	844,870	190,000	365,750	555,750	600,000	800,620	1,400,620
1974	425,000	418,033	843,033	200,000	356,000	556,000	625,000	774,033	1,399,033
1975	440,000	400,520	840,520	215,000	345,625	560,625	655,000	746,145	1,401,145
1976	460,000	382,245	842,245	225,000	334,625	559,625	685,000	716,870	1,401,870
1977	480,000	363,080	843,080	235,000	323,125	558,125	715,000	686,205	1,401,205
1978	500,000	342,950	842,950	245,000	311,125	556,125	745,000	654,075	1,399,075
1979	520,000	321,850	841,850	260,000	298,500	558,500	780,000	620,350	1,400,350
1980	540,000	299,910	839,910	270,000	285,250	555,250	810,000	585,160	1,395,160
1981	565,000	277,005	842,005	285,000	271,375	556,375	850,000	548,380	1,398,380
1982	585,000	252,980	837,980	300,000	256,750	556,750	885,000	509,730	1,394,730
1983	610,000	227,867	837,867	315,000	241,375	556,375	925,000	469,242	1,394,242
1984	635,000	201,693	836,693	330,000	225,250	555,250	965,000	426,943	1,391,943
1985	665,000	174,330	839,330	345,000	208,375	553,375	1,015,000	382,705	1,397,705
1986	680,000	146,285	826,285	365,000	190,625	555,625	1,045,000	336,910	1,381,910
1987	723,000	123,960	846,960	380,000	172,000	552,000	1,020,000	295,960	1,315,960
1988	750,000	107,040	857,040	400,000	152,500	552,500	725,000	259,540	1,019,540
1989	775,000	89,400	864,400	420,000	132,000	552,000	795,000	221,400	1,016,400
1990	390,000	71,040	461,040	440,000	110,500	550,500	830,000	181,540	1,011,540
1991	410,000	51,840	461,840	460,000	88,000	548,000	870,000	139,840	1,009,840
1992	425,000	31,800	456,800	485,000	64,375	549,375	910,000	96,175	1,006,175
1993	450,000	10,800	460,800	510,000	39,500	549,500	960,000	50,300	1,010,300
1994	-----	-----	-----	535,000	13,375	548,375	535,000	13,375	548,375
Totals	11,040,000	5,654,438	16,694,438	7,765,000	5,544,875	13,309,875	18,805,000	11,199,313	30,004,313

CONTROL OF MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The responsibility of preparing watch permits for shipment of watch movements and parts into the Customs Territory of the United States has been delegated to the Division of Trade and Industry.

Fifteen watch companies now operate in the Virgin Islands; four on the island of St. Thomas, and 11 on the island of St. Croix. These companies employ 1,200 persons and have a combined annual payroll of \$4 million. The quota for 1970 is 4,243,375 watch movements and parts. During fiscal 1970, a total of 4,275,131 watch movements and parts was exported into the Customs Territory of the United States for an approximate value of \$26,686,129. All quotas granted are subject to possible reduction. The annual quota for 1970 was 243,375 watch movements and parts. Of this, 4,275,131 units were exported.

During the calendar year 1969, watch movements and parts were imported as follows: Japan, \$5,997,628; West Germany, \$2,712,560; Hong Kong, \$701,473; France, \$645,001; Switzerland, \$554,333; Soviet Union, \$424,029; Italy, \$2,820.

As usual, the watch industry of the islands provides year-round employment for a majority of natives.

A training program, where employees are sent abroad, is also in effect.

It was brought to the attention of the administration that the Federal Trade Commission was considering a revision in guide 10 of the guides for the watch industry regarding disclosures of foreign watch movements and parts.

This proposed guide would treat watches made in the Virgin Islands as being "of foreign origin" and, like foreign-made watches, would be required to be labeled as a product of the Virgin Islands. Watches made in the Customs Territory of the United States would be designated as made in the United States.

The proposed guide, if adopted by the Federal Trade Commission, would have resulted in irreparable damage to the watch industry in the U.S. Virgin Islands and consequent unemployment of a major segment of the skilled labor force. The administration made its position on this matter known to the Federal Trade Commission and asked that the provisions of guide 10 be allowed to remain as now constituted to protect the Virgin Islands watch industry.

CONTROL OF PROCESSING OF WOOLEN YARD GOODS

Under Chapter 9, Title 33, Virgin Islands Code, control over the processing of woollen yard goods is implemented by imposing quotas to limit the flow of such foreign material into the customs area of the United States. Controls are maintained by imposition of a 1-cent-per-yard tax within established quotas and a 65-cents-per-yard tax on excess over the quotas.

The administration of the wool quota controls is carried by an ad hoc hearing board appointed each year by the Governor. The board convened in December 1969 to hear testimony and to recommend to the Governor quotas to be established for woollen yards goods production during calendar year 1970.

As of June 30, 1970, quota establishment and distribution in accordance with board recommendations approved by the Governor were:

1970 Quota and Carryover Showerproof Woollen Cloth

	<i>Linear yards</i>
1970 quota -----	2,500,000
1969 carryover -----	1,500,000
Total -----	<u>4,000,000</u>

Apportionment of the 1970 quota

to qualifying processors is made in proportion to payrolls and capital investment within the Virgin Islands. However, as required by law, a 10 percent reserve is deducted from the annual quota. Apportionment to the various companies including carryovers is:

	<i>Linear yards</i>
Vitex Manufacturing Co., Ltd.:	
1970 quota -----	1,407,844
1969 carryover -----	600,000
Total -----	<u>2,007,844</u>
Kent Company, Inc.:	
1970 quota -----	633,820
1969 carryover -----	400,000
Total -----	<u>1,033,820</u>
Amity International Corp:	
1970 quota -----	208,336
1969 carryover -----	500,000
Total -----	<u>708,336</u>

During the reporting period the board has taken the initiative in an attempt to establish mutually acceptable operating guidelines with the U.S. Department of Commerce. These efforts are continuing with the hope of making woollen textile processing a more stable and viable industry for the Virgin Islands.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Personnel: 14

Operating Appropriation: \$258,638

The Office of Public Relations and Information has two major communications functions. It serves as a news bureau for the executive branch of the Virgin Islands Government and as a source for information, photographs, motion pictures, and articles for use in tourism promotion in the United States and throughout the free world.

It has staff and offices in both St. Thomas and St. Croix. Activities of this Office are supervised by the director whose staff includes writers, photographers, and clerical specialists experienced in dealing with all news media.

In its role as the news bureau for the executive branch of the Virgin Islands Government, the Office covers the activities of the Governor and other officials of the administration and answers inquiries from the media and the general public. To provide fast, accurate coverage of all the activities of the executive branch of the Government, the Office prepared and distributed 549 press releases and 401 captioned news photos during fiscal 1970. The major portion of this volume was for dissemination to local news media, although some releases and photos were planned for off-island distribution.

During the fiscal year, the Office also arranged press conferences, ar-

ranged interviews for the press with various executives, prepared press kits for special events, and provided public relations counsel on special Government projects.

One of the top projects of the Office during the year was publicizing Virgin Islands participation in the Tektite II program and other activities involved in the "Year of Ocean Resource Development."

The Office retains a leading travel-oriented public relations firm in the United States to carry forward a continuing tourism promotion campaign. This effort includes intensive promotion in the States and some activities directed toward the Canadian market. The agency regularly places feature articles and photographs with major magazines, wire services, syndicates, and newspapers and with television and radio networks on behalf of the Islands.

The public relations firm also lends promotional support to special projects such as "Virgin Islands Calling," Tektite II, and special travel shows and seminars.

Leading writers and editors are interviewed on a continuing basis and encouraged to visit the Islands. Once these media representatives arrive in the Virgin Islands, the Office provides cars, chauffeurs, and communications specialists to give tours, provide information, and



Island school children learn the secrets of of underseas experimentation from Sarah Shapley as she uses models of TEKTITE II equipment to tell her story. TEKTITE II is the name of the program conducted off the shores of Lameshur Bay in St. John by teams of men and women to probe various phases of life in the deep. Sarah is Assistant Director, Office of Fishing & Water Sports.

Credit: Photo by Richard Divald

work with the visiting journalists.

The agency maintains an extensive library of both black-and-white and color photographs which are made available to all media. During fiscal 1970, arrangements were com-

pleted for a nationally known photographer to spend 2 weeks working on the Islands. This project resulted in some 800 high-quality photographs.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

Personnel: 47

Operating Appropriation: \$473,773

Under the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary is required to record and preserve the laws enacted by the legislature and is the custodian of the seal of the Virgin Islands. In the absence of the Governor, the Government Secretary is the Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Under the Virgin Islands Code, the Government Secretary, in addition to the other powers and duties conferred upon him, has supervision over the assessment of real property taxes, jurisdiction over the filing and recording of deeds and other records of real property transactions, and all other instruments required by law to be filed or recorded, as well as responsibility for administration of the Uniform Commercial Code.

The Government Secretary is chairman of the Banking Board, and has administrative responsibility for the functioning of this board.

He is the Commissioner of Insurance and as such must license and supervise insurance companies and agents operating in the Virgin Islands. He is also charged with licensing corporations and the processing of corporate documents. He is the Registrar of Trademarks and Trade Names. In all of these corporate functions, the Government Secretary must assess and collect all filing

fees, franchise taxes, et cetera, prescribed by the Virgin Islands Code.

As of June 30, 1970, there were 2,184 corporations authorized to do business under the corporate laws of the Virgin Islands, a substantial increase over the previous year. Four hundred and three corporations received authorization to conduct business in the Virgin Islands during fiscal 1970. Of these, there were 331 domestic, 41 foreign, and 31 non-profit corporations.

During the year 127 corporations were dissolved for failure to pay franchise taxes or in other ways comply with the corporate laws of the Virgin Islands. The provisions of the code which regulate corporate activities in the Virgin Islands continue to be rigidly enforced by the Office of the Government Secretary.

There were 202 new registrations for trade names issued during the fiscal 1970. The total number of trade names registered and filed since the enactment of act No. 923, which provides for governmental control of the use of trade name registrations of businesses in the Virgin Islands, as of the close of the fiscal year covered by this report was 1,791.

Insurance

The insurance industry in the Virgin Islands continued its upward

spiral. The Insurance Code of the Virgin Island, which became effective on July 1, 1968, besides increasing the premium taxes from 1 percent to 2 percent on gross premiums written in the Virgin Islands, also provided several new categories of insurance licenses.

Premium taxes collected during the fiscal year totaled \$170,134.00, an increase of \$30,053.95 over the previous year. Gross premiums written during the fiscal year totaled \$9,493,841.87 as compared with \$7,620,026.38 the previous year, an increase of \$1,873,815.49.

Passports

During the fiscal year, 1,086 original passports were issued, 162 more than were issued during fiscal 1969. The highest number was issued during the month of May 1970—168, the second highest—151—was issued in June, both peak months for travel during summer vacations. The increase in the number of passports is due, among other things, to the fact that many of the neighboring islands in the Caribbean now require passports for entry.

Banking Board of the Virgin Islands

As of June 30, 1970, there were six banks operating a total of 29 main and branch offices in the Virgin Islands. During the fiscal year the Royal Bank of Canada was given authorization to conduct banking business in the Virgin Islands.

In addition to these banks, there were two financial institutions—First Federal Savings and Loan of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands Title and Trust Company—operating three offices in the Virgin Islands.

During the fiscal year an appli-

cation was submitted by the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company requesting authorization to conduct a trust business, and an application submitted by a group of businessmen from the mainland for authorization to conduct a banking business.

Office of the Tax Assessor

The achievements of the Office of the Tax Assessor during 1970 were highlighted by the revision of the 10-year old Real Property Assessment Manuals. This reflects the effort to update and upgrade the real property taxing system and provide the staff and the Government as a whole with a modern tool for assessing real property.

Since the property tax is an increasingly important source of revenue for the Government of the Virgin Islands, it is imperative that it be administered in accordance with standards and practices that have been developed by the assessing profession, an assurance that taxpayers will be fairly and justly treated. The new manual of procedures incorporates the standards and techniques and procedures that have been devised to provide the Virgin Islands with an assessment system which fulfills the requirements of adequate assessment administration.

As a result of the effective administration and technical application of assessing practices, the Government of the Virgin Islands is realizing a constant increase in revenues from real property taxes. This is reflected in the 1969 real property tax bills which show an increase of 21,470 bills issued as compared to 19,824 for 1968, with an assessment of \$269,232,832 for 1969, as compared to that of \$22,253,753 for 1968. Real property tax collections

in the Virgin Islands have been increasing at a progressive rate for the past 10 years.

The Board of Tax Review which has been the main source of property tax reduction, was reconstituted during 1970 and the results of this reflected itself in the number of appeals which were denied. Of the over 800 appeals filed in St. Croix, only six were reduced by the board.

On St. Thomas, about 12 out of over 900 were changed. The new board applied the methods and procedures of determining property values as outlined in the Virgin Islands Code.

See appendix A for tables on: Assessments and taxes, insurance fees collected, alcoholic beverages produced and exported and denatured alcohol produced.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Personnel: 1,550

Operating Appropriation: \$12,282,422

Public school attendance reached an all-time high of 15,101 as of June 12, 1970. Classroom facilities were strained to the utmost to take care of this unprecedented enrollment. However, enrollment in the non-public schools showed no increase over the previous year, remaining at approximately 6,000. The school drop-out rate has been considerably reduced, especially in St. Croix where it is approximately 50 percent lower than in the previous year.

Curriculum and Instruction

Curriculum revision continued during the school year 1969-70. Students were more involved in curricula reform, both in the schools and in the central administration and principals assumed greater decision-making roles.

To further the education of adults who have not completed the eighth grade, an adult basic education program provides two weekly 2-hour



School court crossing guards protect children on their way to and from school throughout the Virgin Islands.

sessions in reading, language arts, arithmetic, and English. Adults, 18 years of age or over, are eligible to participate. The program is a federally supported project.

Training for adults from the ninth through 12th grade is provided by the adult education program, sponsored by the Department. The high school equivalency test is given at the end of the session and a diploma is awarded to those who achieve the required score.

Two educational diagnostic centers were established, one at the title III facility in Sub-base on St. Thomas, and the other at Princess School in St. Croix. Plans to expand the special education program to secondary schools have been made for the coming school year. A new VISTA program for diagnosis and individual treatment of special education cases, geared for St. Croix, has been approved by the Washington headquarters of VISTA. VISTA personnel will undergo a 4-week training period in the Virgin Islands before engaging in the testing and diagnostic functions. Increased attention has been given to Spanish-speaking students by expanding the Charles H. Emanuel School bilingual projects in St. Croix, initiated last year.

Two additional librarians were employed, one was assigned to the Grove Place School and the other at Christiansted Grammar School.

Artistic efforts of Virgin Islands students received a great deal of attention during the school year. An all-school art exhibit was sponsored by Project Introspection. An art exhibit of 1-month duration showing artistic efforts of high school students took place at the First National City Bank. Six art major students from Charlotte Amalie High School have won scholarships to Southampton

College of Long Island University. In addition, an exhibit of art and crafts, woodworking and home economics was held at the Wayne Aspinall Junior High School. The works of three students from Christiansted Junior High were exhibited at the third annual art exhibit in St. Croix.

Pupil Personnel Services

In its broadest sense, Pupil Personnel Services helps pupils get the greatest possible benefit from their education and provides physical, emotional and social conditions needed to facilitate maximum development of each individual.

In order to achieve the objectives of the program, five general pupil personnel services are made available to all pupils: Attendance, school health, guidance and testing, psychological, and school social work. In addition, dental, medical, psychological and some nursing services were provided by specialists assigned by the Department of Health.

Pupil personnel workers were given an opportunity to review program goals and objectives, plan activities, discuss problems and offer solutions by participating in two in-territory pupil personnel conferences. Monthly meetings were also scheduled for guidance counselors and for nurses.

A seminar on the drug and narcotic problem was held for all pupil personnel workers, and a Pupil Personnel Services Handbook was prepared. It is expected to be in the hands of all workers for the coming school year.

Special functions of elementary guidance counselors included counseling with individual pupils and groups of pupils, consultation with teachers and parents, coordinating referrals of children for specialized



Health education starts early in Virgin Islands classrooms.

services, orientation of children, and testing.

The general areas of concern involved behavioral problems, which are chiefly cases of aggressive behavior; poor academic achievement and poor relations with peer groups and personal problems.

The guidance program on the secondary level was carried on in order to help the students to understand their abilities, interests, and special aptitudes; to help them acquire information about educational and vocational opportunities and to make appropriate adjustments and wise choices. There are 14 counselors serving the secondary schools.

Special effort was made to work with potential drop-outs. They were referred to learning-earning programs such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The career program was extended throughout the year instead of having a single "Career Day."

Students were made aware of financial aid programs through circular letters, brochures and assembly programs which involved representatives from the Office of Pupil Personnel, Department of Health, and the College of the Virgin Islands. Senior high school counselors worked closely with the Upward Bound Program conducted by the College of the Virgin Islands.

The number of students who participated in the college entrance examination increased considerably. For the first time all seniors were required to take tests and 325 students took them.

As part of the testing program the California achievement tests were administered to pupils in grades 2

through 8; the general aptitude test battery to grade 9; the school college ability to grades 9 and 11; and the scholastic aptitude to grade 12.

In addition many students participated in the national merit scholarships qualifying test and the preliminary scholastic aptitude test. Two students from Charlotte Amalie High were national merit semifinalists and one was a national merit scholar.

Three hundred students in each of the grades, 2, 5, 8, and 10, participated in a special assessment program conducted by Educational Testing Service at the request of the Commissioner.

A study in the elementary school reading levels was made during this school year, and a cooperative work study program was implemented at Central High.

School health services were carried out by physicians, nurses, dentists, teachers and others to appraise, protect, and promote the health of pupils. Seven full-time nurses were assigned to the public schools. Of this number, four are in the district of St. Croix and three are in the district of St. Thomas and St. John.

In keeping abreast with the times and to provide in-service training, the nurses attended conferences on narcotics, alcoholism, smoking, sex education, nutrition, tuberculosis, and speech and hearing.

Other activities included—screening for physical examination of first, sixth and 12th grade students, dental exams, X-rays and lab work, skin testing.

Social Work Services

Social work services in the schools were provided by two school social workers—one for each school district. The social worker to student ratio

was approximately 1 to 6,200 in the district of St. Croix and about 1 to 8,300 in the St. Thomas-St. John district.

The social worker's main concern is to help students cope with their problems. They were very active in the readmission and follow-up procedures for unwed mothers. For the school year 1969-70-14 unwed mothers were admitted to secondary schools on St. Thomas; 15 to schools on St. Croix. Of this group 13 were members of the graduating class of 1970.

A pilot breakfast program was initiated at Lockhart Elementary in St. Thomas and at the Charles H. Emanuel School in St. Croix. It is expected that the program will be expanded in the coming school year to embrace all public schools.

Attendance services were concerned with making sure that all school-age children were in school. Providing the services were two attendance counselors assigned to the St. Thomas-St. John district, and four to the district of St. Croix. The counselor student ratio on St. Thomas-St. John was 1 to approximately 4,000, and on St. Croix 1 to roughly 1,550.

The high school equivalency program is designed to aid individuals who for one reason or other, were unable to complete their secondary school program.

During the school year 1969-70 the equivalency tests were administered to 347 individuals. Of that number, 67 were awarded the high school equivalency certificate. In addition certificates were awarded to six veterans based on scores obtained on the test while in the U.S. Armed Forces Institute.

Territorial Scholarship Program

The territorial scholarship pro-



Everybody seems to be happy as the Governor mingles with young pupils during an inspection of one of the Islands' schools. The photographer didn't even have to say "Smile."

gram is administered by the office of pupil personnel services. Fifteen territorial grants and 252 loans were approved. In addition 39 special legislative grants were approved in the areas of accounting, economics, engineering, law, medicine, music, police science, and special education.

Pupil Transportation

Due largely to the larger number of children involved, pupil transportation required an increase in expenditures of approximately 26 percent over the preceding year. The number of children transported increased 30 percent from a daily average of 4,788 in 1968-69, to 6,217 for the school year 1969-70, necessitating extension of routes served and an increase in the number of trips made daily.

Contractors in St. Croix and St. Thomas added a substantial num-

ber of new buses to fleets serving the school program. In St. Thomas, between the latter part of the preceding school year and the early part of 1969-70, virtually the entire "school bus" fleet was replaced with new vehicles.

In addition to transportation of pupils to and from schools in regular daily sessions, an extensive program of free transportation of pupils for field trips and for special events including athletic meets, concerts and other cultural activities was in operation during the year, involving an expenditure of more than \$15,000.

School Lunch Program

Participation in the school lunch program showed an increase of 20 percent over last year (1968-69). A budget of \$1,379,924 was allocated to serve 14,881 children daily in 35 schools—both public and nonpublic.

Though this budget was less than needed, with patience and persistence it was possible to comply with all Federal regulations and served the regular "type A" lunch as prescribed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Nutrition. A total of 6,308,844 meals and 651,671 breakfasts were served. The food service program of the Virgin Islands operates with 205 workers which include kitchen managers, cooks, and food service workers. There is an administrative staff of 23.

Canned foods reaching 2,900 tons were distributed to schools. This included frozen meats consisting of chicken, turkey, and ground beef.

During the school year 1969-70, the kitchen personnel voted for representation by the Government Employees Association, a subsidiary of the AFL-CIO, a branch of the Virgin Islands Labor Union.

Highlights of School Plant Facilities

During fiscal 1970, a number of projects were started, completed and put into use. Some of these were permanent installations while others are in temporary locations and are referred to as "relocatables."

The most significant projects of the year were the Tutu Elementary School additions in St. Thomas and the Sion Farm Elementary School in St. Croix which was begun in November and is scheduled for completion for the opening of the school year in September 1970.

Facilities completed and occupied during fiscal year 1970 were as follows:

In St. Thomas—permanent facilities:

Charlotte Amalie High School:	Five classrooms, two toilet rooms, one vocational shop building with bathroom, two auto shops, and two classrooms.
Tutu Elementary:	19 classrooms, four bathrooms, one library, and additions to the cafeteria and kitchen.
Wayne Aspinall Jr. High:	Six classrooms with two large storage rooms.
Dober Elementary:	Five classrooms and a teacher lounge.

The roads at Charlotte Amalie High School were resurfaced with asphalt hot mix.

The entire front yard at Madison Elementary School was surfaced with asphalt hot mix. An 1,800 seat bleacher was requisitioned and received for erection at Charlotte Amalie High School.

In St. Thomas—relocatable classrooms:

Charlotte Amalie High School:	Seven classrooms.
Washington Elementary School:	Two classrooms.

Wayne Aspinall Jr. High School:	Six classrooms, and two store-rooms.
Thomas Jefferson Elementary:	One classroom.
Julius Sprauve School (St. John):	Three classrooms.

In St. Croix—permanent facilities:

St. Croix Central High:	Six classrooms and store-rooms, one building with vocational shops, and three classrooms.
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Department of Education headquarters property and one school lunch warehouse with offices.

Estate Anna's Hope—one store-room building for general education supplies.

In St. Croix—relocatable classrooms:

La Grand Princess School:	Two classrooms.
Charles Emanuel Elementary:	Two classrooms.
Claude O. Markoe School:	Four classrooms.
Christiansted Jr. High School:	Six classrooms.

Sites selected for future school construction were Julius Sprauve School (St. John) 4 classrooms, toilet rooms and teacher lounge.

Planned for development and construction in fiscal 1971 are the following:

St. Thomas

Elementary schools K thru 6th, 30 classrooms to accommodate 1,050 students complete with library and cafeteria. Gymnasium at a cost of \$100,000.

A secondary school, grades through 12th at Nazareth, Red Hook area, 35 rooms to accommodate about 1,000 students. This school will cost \$1 million.

St. Croix

A middle school was proposed for

the 60-acre tract at Kingshill where the St. Croix Central High School is located. This school is still in the planning stage but \$900,000 has been appropriated for construction.

Funds have been requested to purchase a 15-acre tract of land at Estate St. Peter for the construction of an elementary school. Funds have been appropriated for the second stage of the Sion Farm School and part of it is scheduled for completion for the fall term. Requests have been processed for major repairs to roofs of several schools and for major repairs to other schools.

Federally Aided Programs

In order to understand the scope and functions of the federally aided programs in the Virgin Islands educational system, a brief description of these programs follows:

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, TITLE I is designed to deal with educationally disadvantaged children. This includes the physically as well as the mentally handicapped. In the Virgin Islands, this program, in some way,



Refurbishing of schools each summer includes this exterior paint job on Central High School in St. Croix.

influences almost every aspect of the educational process.

Teacher workshops, development and augmenting of school libraries, audio lingual beginning reading, the hiring and training of teacher aides, and some aspect of transportation are all part of title I.

This program has been responsible for sending several deaf children to the mainland for special education and has been responsible for mobile classrooms providing space for special education classes. It has been responsible for many cultural enrichment efforts including excursions by school children to places of historic, industrial or cultural interest.

ESEA TITLE II. This program provides school library resources and other instructional materials to children and teachers of public, private and parochial schools. It does not allow funds for equipment or employees but in addition to books, movies, filmstrips, records, tape recorders, and transparencies may be obtained.

ESEA TITLE III. This program is called "Project Introspection" and is designed to develop materials, textbooks and pamphlets that deal specifically with matters indigenous to the Virgin Islands and to protect aspects of Virgin Islands culture.

It is established in a center in Submarine Base and is available to the instructional personnel of all Virgin Islands schools, public and nonpublic. All services rendered within or through the center are designed to enrich the learning experience of Virgin Islands children. Hence, all services are extended to the instructional personnel and pupils of the three islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John.

Project introspection is basically a curriculum effort designed to stimu-

late the Virgin Islands child to achieve self-actualization.

ESEA TITLE V. Projects and programs to strengthen the Virgin Islands Department of Education were approved under this grant, including school plant facilities, office of the chief state school officer, improvement of curriculum and instructional services and public information services.

ESEA TITLE VI-A. Awards under this grant involved programs for the handicapped. Funds are used primarily for employment of professional consultants to inventory handicapped children and to recommend programs in special education that could be conducted within the resources of this department.

Institutes in special education are conducted under this program.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT, TITLE III. (Matched with local funds). This program involved acquisition of materials and equipment for science, mathematics, foreign language, reading, English, and minor remodeling.

NDEA TITLE V. This program is administered by the Division of Pupil Personnel Services and is involved in guidance, counseling and testing. It is matched with local funds.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION. Designed to further the education of adults who have not completed the eighth grade, the program enrolls U.S. citizens and resident aliens, 18 years or over.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. The Division of Vocational and Technical Education implements the vocational-technical programs of the educational system of the Virgin Islands. In addition, it operates manpower programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act. In an attempt to meet the



Students in cosmetology class at Charlotte Amalie High School, St. Thomas, try their skill on each other.

health needs of the Virgin Islands, this division embarked on an adult practical nursing program in St. Croix.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT. Supervised by the Division of Vocational and Technical Education, the program provides training in general office clerical functions, cosmetology, food and restaurant training and sales. Federal funds for this program vary according to the projects initiated. The local government provides \$25,000 yearly.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The Division of Rehabilitation is a state-Federal agency that assists physically and mentally handicapped persons to prepare for gainful employment. Seventy-five percent of the funds comes from Federal resources and 25 percent from the local government.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.

The school lunch program provides lunches for 93 percent of the school population of the Virgin Islands. During fiscal 1969, it had a daily participation of 12,750. Today, it serves approximately 14,000 children. Present Federal contributions are \$165,314, and insular appropriation is \$990,260.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH

CORPS. This program has two phases, an in-school project and a summer project. The program attempts to create realistic work situations for the enrollees.

After extensive counseling services, the enrollees are sent to various Government agencies where they receive orientation.

FEDERAL AID, FUNDS AND GRANTS—FISCAL YEAR 1970

ESEA Title I—Educationally Deprived	\$453,635
ESEA Title I—Administration	25,000
ESEA Title II—Library Resources	30,000
ESEA Title III—General State Programs	145,733
ESEA Title III—State Administration	50,000
ESEA Title IV—Planning & Evaluation	16,500
ESEA Title V—Strengthening State Administration	73,349
ESEA Title VI—A—Education of Handicapped	55,774
NDEA Title III—Administration	4,000
NDEA Title III—Acquisition of Equipment	42,500
NDEA Title V—A—Guidance & Counseling	17,000
EPDA Drug Education and Training Program	40,000
EPDA Title V, Part B2, Public Law 89-329—Attracting and Qualifying Teachers	40,000
Adult Basic Education	32,000
Preparation of Teachers for Handicapped Public Law 85-926	50,000
MDTA Act of 1962	20,372
MDTA State Director and Supervision	14,026
Advisory Council on Vocational Education	31,068
Vocational Technical Education Basic Grant (Part B)	107,338
Vocational Education Research (Part C)	15,000
Vocational Education Exemplary Program Planning (Part D)	1,525
Vocational Education Exemplary Program Operating (Part D)	1,525
Vocational Education Consumer and Homemaking (Part F)	2,500
Vocational Education Consumer and Teachers Education (Part F)	2,500
Vocational Education Cooperation Program (Part G)	6,568
Vocational Education Work Study (Part H)	2,107
Vocational Education Special Needs Section (Part H)	10,000
Total	1,290,020

Public Information Services

An adequate public relations program is as important in the administration of the school system as it is in the administration of private industry. School systems are established by the people and are financed by them. In a sense, they are the stockholders in the educational enterprise. It is therefore incumbent on school officials to provide informa-

tion to its publics. The Bureau of Public Information Services, funded under title V of ESEA, fulfills this task. Its function is to detail the daily happenings in the system, its innovations, its accomplishments, its needs and its goals.

In the performance of its public relations missions, the public information unit has issued over 350 releases to the communication media

in fiscal 1970. Of these releases, 99 percent have been published in the Virgin Islands and stories from them have been taken up by newspapers and magazines on the U.S. mainland. Articles detailing some aspects of Virgin Islands education have been published in local newspapers and in several newspapers and magazines on the mainland and Puerto Rico.

Radio and TV scripts and speeches for officials of the Department were prepared during this period. Arrangements for TV and radio appearances of these officials were made by this office. Recruiting brochures and the annual report were also compiled by Public Information Services.

The Director of Public Information Services has also been charged with the function of Chief of Industrial Relations for the Department. He has been involved with negotiations with two locals of Federation of Teachers as well as locals of the Food Service Workers in both St. Thomas and St. Croix. In addition to the negotiations of the contracts he has been responsible for the publicity involved in presenting these activities.

Several programs have been planned for greater involvement of the Community in the educational process. The public information unit has met with several community groups to explain the policy and methods to be used by the Department of Education in its program of social assimilation of the noncitizen children now entering the public schools. Among these groups have been the Alien Interest Movement, The Youth Council, and interested church organizations.

Vocational and Technical Education

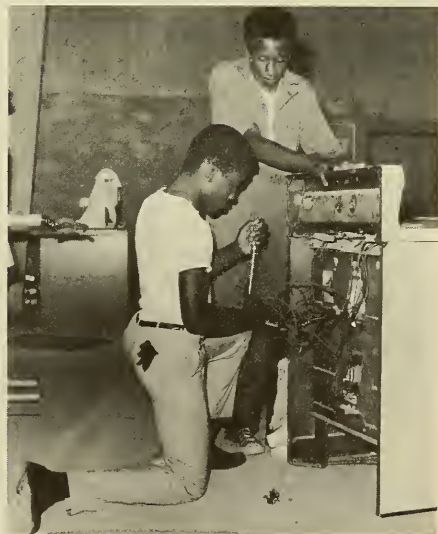
The two major public high schools

in the Virgin Islands have occupationally oriented programs, but they have not yet made a significant impact upon the labor force. Their outputs have been minimal this far. Efforts are being made by the administration to increase enrollment in the various programs and arouse public interest and support.

The continued growth in residential construction, hotels and condominiums, has demonstrated the need to train and retrain skilled and semiskilled workers other than high school students, in the building construction trades and hospitality service areas to meet the needs of the labor force.

Thus, the expansion of facilities and services in vocational-technical education is urgent, and must be carried out at a faster rate than ever before.

The total enrollment in vocational-technical education classes during the fiscal year in grades 10 through 12 was 1,863. The extension of training programs beyond the sec-



Students in high school learn how to repair a kitchen stove as part of their industrial arts course in practical electricity.

ondary level was not as extensive as anticipated. The largest group to be served was the high school students.

The scope of occupational fields for which training was provided was only slightly broader than the preceding year in terms of total programs. The occupational programs were:

Trade and industrial and technical education:

- Autobody and fender (new addition)
- Automotive mechanics
- Building construction carpentry
- Cosmetology
- Electricity
- Electronics (radio and television repair)
- Hotel and restaurant operations
- Masonry
- Plumbing and pipefitting
- Practical nurse education (adult and secondary)

Business and office education:

- Stenographic and secretarial
- Bookkeeping and accounting
- General clerical

Homemaking and consumer education:

- Clothing and textiles
- Foods and nutrition
- Child development
- Home management

Agriculture—Horticulture:

- Ornamental horticulture
- Crop production

For the past 2 years, new vocational-technical education programs have been implemented in the two major secondary high schools in the Virgin Islands. Such programs as cosmetology, bookkeeping and accounting, and general clerical are evident today. These programs gave the students a broader base of occupational programs from which to choose and also allow for flexibility in program structure to meet the needs of all students regardless of their abilities and potentials.

During the 1969-70 school year, a new program in autobody and fender repair was added to the existing occupational programs. This program created a new avenue for



Trees are planted throughout the Virgin Islands on Arbor Day. Here a group plants a flamboyant tree at the Wayne Aspinall Junior High School.

acquiring skills to those youngsters who had shown an interest and also opened new opportunities for gainful employment in an occupation that has suffered from a severe shortage of skilled artisans.

During the 1969-70 school year, priority was given to the improvement and expansion of the work experience program. Senior students enrolled in the various occupational programs were released from their respective institutions and were provided with jobs on a part-time basis in both government and private industry. This program was designed to provide the potential graduates and job seekers with an opportunity to become actively involved on a practical basis, in the day-to-day processes of the world of work. It also gave the potential employer an opportunity to evaluate the quantity and quality of work production of each student and the contribution the student can make to his agency or business. The work experience program has created a viable linkage between the Departments of Labor and Education. It has opened channels with the private business and industry sector as an avenue for job placement of the vocational-technical education students.

A new automotive trade building was added to the existing facilities at the Charlotte Amalie High School in St. Thomas. This building includes two new laboratories and shops in autobody and fender repair and automotive mechanics.

A new vocational-technical education building was also completed during the 1969-70 school year at the St. Croix Central High School. Included in the building are a new automotive shop, an electrical shop, and a building construction carpentry shop.

During the 1969-70 school year,

preservice and in-service teacher education programs were given top priority.

Trade and industrial education instructors were involved in several teacher education programs during the year. Fourteen teachers received between six and eight professional credits from the College of the Virgin Islands for participating in the following professional courses:

Methods in vocational education
Shop organization and management

The business and office education instructors from both major secondary high schools were participants in a workshop conducted by the South-Western Publishing Company in cooperation with the Division of Vocational-Technical Education on new approaches and methods of teaching business education subjects. Sixteen instructors participated.

Vocational guidance and counseling is an integral part of vocational-technical education. This has been a critical area in need of attention for many years in the Virgin Islands Public School System. For the very first time, the vocational-technical programs in the two major secondary high schools have been able to acquire the services of competent vocational guidance counselors. This was accomplished during the 1969-70 school year.

Immediate results were seen because they had a tremendous impact upon the attitudinal behavior of the students; vocational education enrollment was increased, channels of communication were opened between the schools and the Department of Labor; work experience programs were implemented and a greater percentage of private business were involved in the work experience program.

The specific activities engaged in

by the youth clubs are an outgrowth of vocational instruction. The organization and activities pertaining thereto are utilized as motivating factors in aiding the teacher with the program of instruction and the student to reach his vocational objective. The activities are also used to enrich the program of instruction for vocational students and to provide training in leadership, cooperation and citizenship.

The following are vocational organizations that are affiliated with national chapters:

1. Future Farmers of America—1 chapter
2. Future Homemakers of America—2 chapters
3. Vocational Industrial Clubs of America—2 chapters

During the 1969-70 school year, two advisory committees on vocational-technical education were organized and assigned to the two major high schools. These councils worked closely with the school administrators and instructors in advising and making recommendations relative to total program planning, development, and implementation. All of the occupational programs in the schools were represented on the advisory committees.

The Division of Vocational and Technical Education has been mandated by law to administer and supervise all manpower development and training programs in the Virgin Islands.

Prior to the close of the 1969-70 fiscal year, an Office of Manpower Development and Training, within the division, was staffed for the first time with a full-time supervisor. During the fiscal year the following manpower projects were approved by the U.S. Office of Education and the U.S. Department of Labor:

St. Thomas:

- 0001-Clerk typist (entry)
- 0002-Stenographic and secretarial
- 0004-Bookkeeping and accounting
- 0009-Food service (cluster)
- 00010-Refrigeration mechanic (cluster)

St. Croix:

- 0006C-Clerk typist (entry)
- 0007C-Stenographic and secretarial
- 0008C-Bookkeeping and accounting
- 0009C-Food service (cluster)
- 00010C-Refrigeration mechanic (cluster)

The above projects were designed to accommodate 250 students. The cost of the projects was in excess of \$500,000.

See appendix B for tables on school enrollment and comparison operating budget.

COLLEGE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Personnel: Teaching faculty: 52
Administrative faculty: 14
Other staff: 21

Operating Appropriation: \$1,900,000

On June 7, 1970, the College of the Virgin Islands awarded its first baccalaureate degrees, symbols of its status as a 4-year college. Twenty-nine students were awarded bachelor of arts degrees, and 27 associates in arts degrees.

In keeping with its steady growth, the college added 15 members to its teaching faculty for the year 1969-70. A record number, 420 full-time students were enrolled. This represented a 26 percent increase over the 332 students enrolled the previous fall. In addition, approximately 1,000 part-time students attended evening classes in St. Thomas and at the St. Croix center in Golden Grove. The full-time total included

16 students who spent their junior year at the University of Connecticut in a cooperative program of teacher education.

More than half of the 168 persons who received associate in arts degrees from the college since the first commencement in 1965 through 1969 have continued their education and have received or are working toward higher degrees, a recent survey of alumni revealed.

Approximately 75 percent of the full-time students for the 1969-70 year were residents of the Virgin Islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. About 15 percent came from the other islands of the Caribbean and about 10 percent from the U.S. mainland and other countries.

Caribbean islands and countries represented included Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Grenada, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Tortola, and Trinidad. Canada, Morocco, Denmark, and Sierra Leone were each represented. Mainland students came from California, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Hawaii.

Of the full-time students enrolled, 233 were women and 187 men. In the part-time enrollment, 580 were women and 409 men.

Part-time students came from a



Jet lands at Harry S. Truman airport on St. Thomas. College of the Virgin Islands is in the background.

wide variety of backgrounds and interests, according to registration records. More than 300 were employed with the Virgin Islands Government, the largest representation from the departments of public safety, education, and health. Bank employees numbered about 35, and persons working in hotels and restaurants more than 20. The various shops and stores were represented by more than 50 students. Other groups of commerce and industry represented included utilities, construction, agriculture, insurance, auto sales and rentals, and the Federal Government.

Two new undergraduate programs of specialization—one in the marine sciences and another in social welfare services—were added to the baccalaureate program of the college last fall.

The new marine sciences program can be completed in 4 years through participation in an intensive summer session between the sophomore and junior years and between the junior and senior years. The curriculum includes basic general science courses as well as courses in marine botany, oceanography, biogeography, marine



Caribbean Research Institute summer students, assisted by a faculty member, operate a reflectometer used to measure reflected light.

ecology, and other marine science subjects.

The program is one of the few offered at an undergraduate level in the United States. It is ideally suited to the college because the climate in the Virgin Islands makes it possible to explore marine life the year-round. A small marine sciences building near Brewer's Bay offers laboratory facilities for the program.

Development of the new curriculum in social welfare services was made possible through a grant to the college from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under title VII of the Social Security Act for social work manpower training. It is being offered in response to the increasing interest in social work among students and the need for such skills in the community. Students in this area will gain practical experience in social welfare agencies in the community.

A research associate with the college's Caribbean Research Institute was one of the scientists selected by the National Aeronautics and Space



Student residence halls at the College of the Virgin Islands.

Credit: Gil Amiaga



Students at the College of the Virgin Islands look at a model of the proposed Center for Marine Environmental Studies to be constructed on Brewer's Bay at the College of the Virgin Islands for use in the newly established marine science program and for the Caribbean Research Institute.

Credit: Gil Amiaga

Administration to study the samples of the moon's surface. Samples totaling about 19 grams were brought to the CRI Environmental Laboratory in St. Croix in October.

The specific project involves investigation of the ways in which moon reflects sunlight. One phase of the work is designed to further develop new methods of analyzing the chemical composition of distant surfaces and to investigate spectral reflectivity properties of lunar and planetary surfaces.

The environmental laboratory on St. Croix has recently been expanded to include work with NASA on life detection instrumentation. This program is aimed at NASA missions from 1973 on, which will land instrumentation packages on the surface of Mars and other planets. It is designed to sense presence of life

forms on other planets associated with those found on earth.

The St. Croix laboratory, established in 1967, is concerned with advancing technology, methodology and application of remote systems of measurement and analytical sampling in all types of environments. The sophisticated techniques used in determining the chemical composition of the moon are now being applied to environmental problems directly related to the Caribbean. One project involves controlled measurements of the reflectivity characteristics of the various soils, vegetation, waters and bottom sediments in this area.

Governor Melvin H. Evans designated 1970 as "Virgin Islands Year of Ocean Resource Development," pointing to the need to diversify the local economy by encouraging pro-



Students from the College of the Virgin Islands' Caribbean Research Institute measure ambient light presence under tropical canopy.

grams of undersea research and development. The college, through its program in marine science and through the Caribbean Research Institute, took full advantage of the opportunities to participate.

The Caribbean Research Institute worked closely in support of Tektite

II, the most ambitious underwater research program ever attempted. Started in April 1970, the program will extend over several months and will involve some 62 scientists-aquanuts, engineers, and doctors who will utilize the Tektite II habitat for research.

Site of the Tektite II project is Great Lameshur Bay, St. John, near the Virgin Islands Ecological Research Station. The institute participated in the first Tektite program under which an 8,000-square-foot base camp, made up of 13 buildings, was constructed by the U.S. Navy. These facilities became a permanent part of the college and therefore institute support of Tektite II will be primarily logistical, although college and institute scientists will participate in the scientific program.

Arrangements also have been made to take students, faculty, and staff to visit the site and to learn more about the project and the research station.

Several projects relating to waters of the Virgin Islands have recently been announced by the Caribbean Research Institute, a division of the college, for 1970-71.

Two new studies of pollution in local waters, continuation of work begun in the summer of 1969, will consist of water quality testing at Benner Bay and Redhook Bay, St. Thomas, and periodic checks of all of the packaged sewage plants on St. Thomas. The studies are being conducted in cooperation with the Division of Environmental Health of the Virgin Islands Department of Health.

The college is a major participant in an ocean survey program now being conducted in local waters under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, which is related to but independent of the Tektite II underwater program. During May, CVI biology, geology, and marine science students and instructors utilized the research vessel, *Advance II*, to do plankton tows, flora and fauna collecting, and general ocean survey work. The *Advance II* also is being used by students enrolled in the

special undergraduate marine science courses being offered in the summer session.

Practical means of managing the lobster population to guarantee the survival of this valuable species of marine life and to make lobster fishing a more viable commercial venture in the Virgin Islands is the goal of a new project in Lameshur Bay, St. John, funded by the National Science Foundation, Office of Sea Grant Programs.

Entitled "Ecological Study for the Development of Lobster Management Techniques," the 1-year study involves three intensive 20-day study periods during Tektite II, including 50-foot dives, and will continue after the completion of Tektite II.

The college has been working closely with the business community to develop meaningful management training programs which will provide more opportunity for Virgin Islanders to participate in the growth and prosperity of the Islands.

An outgrowth of the efforts has been the establishment of a Virgin Islands resources development organization, representing all sectors of the community—business, government, and education. Its principal aim is to develop human resources in business.

In the college evening program, 80 employees from 17 businesses in St. Thomas, and 40 employees from 11 businesses in St. Croix are enrolled in a title I management training program, made available at no charge. Purpose of the course is to create an awareness on the part of employees of some of the basic tools needed to carry out management activities.

Beginning in the fall of 1970, the College of the Virgin Islands will offer a 4-year baccalaureate program in business administration.

Two-year programs, leading to an Associate in Arts degree in business administration, accounting secretarial science, and hotel and restaurant management, will be continued to meet needs of students who wish to prepare for employment after only 2 years of study beyond high school.

Areas of emphasis to be offered in the 4-year program will include management, marketing, finance, and accounting. Next fall the program will start at the junior year level.

The college offers a wide variety of courses in each of its divisions during the expanded summer session being conducted on both St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Of special interest are two field courses in marine science and a number of courses devoted to visual and performing arts, with emphasis on Caribbean and Virgin Islands culture.

Offering a unique opportunity for undergraduate study in the marine sciences are two 4-week field courses, one in marine ecology and the other in marine geology. These courses combine lectures, laboratory, and field investigations.

In the visual and performing arts, courses include design, drawing,

painting, primitive and modern dance, folk dancing, steel band, chorus and theatre. A drama workshop in St. Croix will lead to public performance of a full-length play of a number of one act plays.

Courses in the regular college curriculum include accounting, business, secretarial studies, English, speech, philosophy, economics, history, political science, psychology, anthropology, mathematics, and teacher education.

Two special institutes are held for Virgin Islands' teachers, one on the teaching of reading and another devoted primarily to innovative methods of teaching the history of the Virgin Islands. A course in elementary education is also offered.

The summer program is designed to meet needs of four groups of students: regular students of the college, who want to make up deficiencies or enrich their background; persons in the community who wish to develop abilities; high school students or graduates who need additional preparation in basic skills; and transfer students from other institutions who may come to the Virgin Islands for a summer of study.



The Ralph M. Paiewonsky Library, dedicated March 16, 1969, is the first of the academic buildings to be completed under the master plan of the College of the Virgin Islands. With an eventual capacity of 100,000 volumes, the library now contains more than 25,000 volumes and is used not only by the students and faculty of the College but by members of the community as well.

Credit: Gil Amiaga

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Personnel: 1,377

Operating Appropriation: \$10,800,932

Fiscal year 1970 was a period of progress in planning reorganization and restructuring of personnel and programs and of general improvement in management operations of the Department as well as in health-care services.

Continued expansion of programs and services has taken place. Headway has been made in plans for expansion of present facilities to cope with the additional demands made by an ever-increasing population.

Office of Comprehensive Health Planning

The Comprehensive Health Planning Advisory Council held three meetings during fiscal year 1969-70. Reports from five task forces were presented to the Council.

One hundred and twenty-eight members of the community served on seven task forces during the year. Twenty-four meetings of task forces committees were held to report data, hear expert speakers, and compile reports and recommendations.

A study of school nursing services was undertaken in cooperation with the Insular School Health Committee, the Department of Education, the Division of MCH & CC, the Children and Youth Project, and the Division of Public Health. The consultant's report and recommendations have been made available to these agencies and plans are being



Registered physical therapist works with handicapped child in a St. Croix clinic.

fostered to implement the recommendations.

Bureau of Vital Records and Statistical Services

The past decade marked an increasing interest in public health—public awareness of health programs reached a high peak; response of the public to health campaigns, drives and special activities has been overwhelming. Public expectations for improved health are now directed towards the preventive services rather than the curative services.



Patient gets a checkup at modern dental clinic at the former Submarine Base in St. Thomas.

The indices of health care depict a favorable course of action in health services. The infant mortality rate has decreased to a level comparable to that of the United States. The overall death rate is even lower than the corresponding rate for the United States.

There have been marked decreases in death due to heart, cancer, and respiratory illnesses. Accidental deaths, however, have increased. The birth rate has increased, as well as the general population. Several factors inherent in the increasing population have dramatic effects on the health services. Alien unskilled and domestic workers account for the major increase in the population. The immigrants are frequently from the low economic groups of the neighboring West Indian islands in which medical and preventive health services are inadequate. Of the aliens tested, 33 percent suffered from venereal diseases, and cases of schistosomiasis have been detected among these workers.

The mid-year population of the Virgin Islands was estimated by the Bureau of Vital Records and Statis-

tical Services to be 69,649. This is an increase of 6,847 over the 1968 estimated population.

A new live birth record was again established. During the calendar year 1969, there were 2,529 live births recorded in the Virgin Islands, a rate of 36.3 per 1,000 population.

There were 477 deaths in 1969, a rate of 6.8 per 1,000 population. Major cardiovascular-renal diseases accounted for 36.9 percent of all deaths, a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 population.

During 1969, there were 70 infant deaths recorded, a rate of 27.7 per 1,000 live births.

There were 1,030 marriages and 334 divorces recorded during this period with rates of 14.8 and 4.8 per 1,000, respectively.

Division of Public Health Services

The Division shared in the development of many new programs and services in the community.

The Director of Nutrition served on the panel of nutritionists at the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health.

The Commissioner on Aging awarded a grant of \$9,000 to the Public Health Services to perform a study on the health needs of the aging.

The Office of Economic Opportunity renewed the funding grant to the Public Health Services to continue the Health Outreach Program.

The local chapter of the National Tuberculosis Program awarded \$2,500 to Public Health for a tuberculosis screening campaign.

The Bureau of Chronic and Communicable Diseases conducted a special screening program for early detection of tuberculosis in the low economic areas in St. Thomas and St. Croix. Approximately 2,000 per-

sons responded by having chest X-rays taken on the medical mobile unit of the Health Outreach Service.

A rubella campaign was carried out in the schools by grades, kindergarten through fourth; 4,259 or 88 percent of the enrollment of those grades in St. Thomas-St. John, and 3,375 or 79 percent of similar grades in St. Croix were immunized with the rubella vaccine. The primary goal was to prevent congenital defects which may arise as a result of pregnant women becoming infected with rubella.

The Public Health Laboratory assumed the responsibility for staining the PAP smears for the cancer program. Previously, this was done by the Puerto Rico Department of Health.

The laboratory also plans to initiate the detection of Rubella antibodies in pregnant women and vaccinated children by the use of the duracyte rubella diagnostic test kit.

A concentrated program of inservice training of public health nurses was conducted, utilizing the various universities or medical centers in the United States. Nurses received training in the prevention and control of tuberculosis at the National Communicable Disease Center. Other training programs included home care, arthritis, heart and rehabilitation.

A campaign on "Cigarette Smoking and Cancer" was conducted with seminars, group discussions, and television and radio talks. A "Quit Clinic" was held for heavy smokers.

A series of educational programs concerning drug abuse and the problems of drugs and narcotic addiction was scheduled in the schools and in civic organizations.

The Public Health Department initiated a program of methadone therapy of drug addicts on heroin.

This service is a part of a comprehensive program for prevention and treatment of drug addiction. Other components of the program included psychiatric evaluation and treatment and hospitalization.

Division of Mental Health Services

To deliver adequate mental health services to the people of the Virgin Islands, it was necessary to rethink treatment programs, consultation patterns, and the overall problems of total staff utilization. Clinics were reorganized and greater efforts were made to take services out of the office and into the neighborhood. Case conferences were held regularly with other agencies involved.

Planning activities were intensified. Division staffs participated in planning, not only in the field of mental health but also in such areas as: crime control, comprehensive health planning, educational TV, mental retardation, dyslexia, alcoholism, narcotics and drug control, juvenile delinquency, new penal institutions, community relations and public education.

The acquisition of two sites on which to erect short-term residential treatment centers brought closer to realization and goal of providing for emotionally disturbed youths. Working closely with MCH & CC and C&Y, and the Planning Board, initial drawings were completed and land in St. Thomas was provided by the Virgin Islands Port Authority; in St. Croix, Health Department land was already available for use.

The center for the diagnosis and care of retarded children served 12 children Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to noon. The publication in 1969 of "A Community That Cares for the Retarded Child," describes the activities in this center



A physical therapist works with cerebral palsied patient learning to tie shoes.

and provides guidelines that may be useful for all teachers who work with the retarded and "slow learners" in the Virgin Islands.

A roster of retardees is maintained by the statistical officer and is a source of valuable information for those interested in the problem of retardation. A similar roster was begun for alcoholics and drug addicts in the territory.

The warm reception of the mental health film, "The Following Sea," was ample proof that people want educational materials developed locally with a focus on local problems. Other publications this year included the "Proceedings of the Seminar on Alcoholism" and reprints of "Childhood Behavior Problems in Social Climate."

Under the direction of an electroencephalographer-neurologist, EEG clinics were held weekly and referrals to them came from physicians throughout the territory. There were 142 patients served in the EEG clinic during the year.

The formation of a research and statistical services unit has greatly facilitated the work of the Division of Mental Health. More and more people are turning to its statistical files for information to help in planning special community services.

Following training at a special

course for mental health statisticians given by the Applied Statistics Training Institute at the National Center for Health Statistics, the statistical officer instituted revised systems for collecting, analyzing and reporting data regarding the work of the Division. These innovations make possible more precise and meaningful evaluation of current programs, provide a factual basis for the planning of new projects and bring reporting of mental health activities (including the Division of Hospital Psychiatry) into line with standards and requirements set by NIMH and other Federal agencies.

A firm policy guide relating to services identifies the children and youth project as the point of registration of all children under age six. Complete service will be undertaken for them as long as they meet family income limitations. After six, C&Y activity is restricted to aliens, and services to teenage pregnancies. Maternal and child health is responsible for all other services except those to crippled children. MCH or CC is responsible for off-island medical care except for that falling to the medical assistance program. When MCH and CC funds do not exist, C&Y funds are utilized for off-island care.

The attractive complex which will serve as the center of all mother and child health services on St. Croix was opened and is in operation. In St. Thomas, two new facilities were placed in operation, one in the populous Savan section of Charlotte Amalie and the other in the eastern rural area at Brookman.

A second project proposal in family planning was approved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, region II, toward the end of the fiscal year.

Bureau of Health Insurance and Medical Assistance

The Department of Health is the designated single state organization with legal authority to make rules and regulations governing the administration of title XVIII (medicare) and title XIX (medicaid).

The common goal of both programs is to improve the provision and quality of medical care and services offered to all needy people. The Bureau of Health Insurance and Medical Assistance was organized within the Office of the Commissioner of Health to administer and implement the provisions of both Federal programs.

The highlights of activities under medicare involved:

Recertification of five Virgin Islands facilities approved as hospitals and one Home Health Agency, to determine continued compliance with conditions of participation under Federal Health Insurance Program; strengthening implementation of the "buy-in" agreement with concerned agencies such as Mutual of Omaha, Social Security district office, Department of Social Welfare, and providers.

At the end of fiscal year 1970, the Bureau was paying premiums for 1,287 individuals 65 years and over who meet the requirements of eligibility under both programs. This represents an increase of 176 eligible from last fiscal year figures of 1,111. A total of 549 hospital bills and 654 Home Health Agency bills totaling \$183,305.52 claim medicare participation under hospital insurance. A total of 830 claims under medical insurance were processed for payments totaling \$62,547.18. These figures cover only 11 months. A substantial increase will probably be shown when the complete informa-

tion is received.

The highlights of activities under title XIX, medical assistance, centered on:

1. Implementation of 1967 amendments that became effective during fiscal year 1970 and follow-up of those already initiated.

2. Completion and final approval by region III, DHEW, of the revised Virgin Islands State Plan for Medical Assistance.

3. Strengthening cooperation and collaboration of the Virgin Islands Welfare and Health agencies through different means such as, revision of working agreements with the Department of Social Welfare, the agency that certifies eligibility for the Medical Assistance Program; sponsoring workshops for the administrative and supervisory staff of that agency with the participation of interrelated agencies; revision and discussion of working agreement with MCH & CC and C&Y programs; consultations, et cetera.

4. Strengthening the Bureau's function with emphasis on management and controls, and administration (recruitment, adequate office space, equipment, clarification of separate and distinct functions of the State agency and of the governmental hospital providers, et cetera). Statistical reporting was almost up to date at the end of the fiscal year.

5. Close collaboration with the region III office at Charlottesville, Va., in the smooth implementation of the new Federal reorganization plan whereby States under region III were transferred to other regions. The Virgin Islands were transferred to region II, with headquarters in New York, by the end of fiscal year 1970.

6. A total of 21,426 individuals were accepted and recertified as eligible under all medical assistance categories. These figures revealed

that around 36 percent of the Virgin Islands' estimated population of 60,000 is potentially eligible for medical assistance under the Title XIX Medicaid program. Of that number, actually a total of 19,788 recipients (unduplicated count) from all categories received medical care and services during calendar year 1969. This represents that 92 percent of all eligibles requested and received medical care and services under the program.

7. In general, total estimated money value for such services amounts to \$796,319.08. Federal participation was \$264,462.52; State participation was \$531,856.56.

Division of Environmental Health

The Division of Environmental Health continued program operations in food protection, general sanitation, water supply, radiological health, and insect and rodent control.

An air pollution control laboratory was established and a sampling program started to determine particulates and sulfur dioxide in the air.

As emission inventory was completed and a report, "Analysis and Proposal for the United States Virgin Islands Air Quality Control Region," prepared. This report formed the basis for our consultation hearing on the Virgin Islands air quality control region held by the National Air Pollution Control Administration on March 20, 1970, and the Virgin Islands were declared an air quality control region on June 11, 1970.

Considerable success was achieved in our water reclamation and reuse program. Two hotels and one hotel-condominium installed water reuse systems. These consist of extended

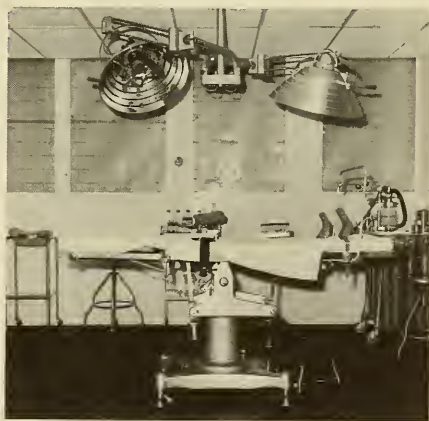
aeration sewage treatment plants followed by aerated tanks or polishing ponds. The effluent is chlorinated and used for flushing and irrigation. There are now 30 packaged sewage treatment plants in the Virgin Islands ranging from 1,500 gallons per day to 14,000 gallons per day.

Considerable progress was made in constructing sewage treatment plants, water reclamation plants, in the water pollution control program and sanitary facilities.

Division of Hospitals and Medical Services

During the fiscal year, the mushrooming patient workload at Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital and Ingeborg Nesbitt Clinic, St. Croix, placed a great stress on these hospitals.

One hundred percent occupancy was often reached during the fiscal year. Modernization plans were prepared and have been submitted to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for approval. Approval of these plans will make it possible to add 35 surgical beds; 17 obstetrical beds; 10 pediatrics beds



New and very modern operating theatre at Knud Hansen Memorial Hospital, St. Thomas.

and cribs, and 28 nursery bassinets.

It is hoped that this modernization will also result in releasing a number of beds in an older section of the hospital for psychiatric and long-term care services.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, a nursing consultant was added to the staff. She has had a large measure of success in improving conditions at the hospitals. One project which was successfully brought to a favorable conclusion was that of obtaining Government-sponsored living accommodations at Estate Sion Farm and to furnish these apartments with essentials. Four homes were secured which could accommodate up to 12 single nurses or a lesser number of married nursing couples.

An in-service nursing educator was hired and many steps have been taken to improve the quality of care rendered by paramedical personnel. An examination was given nurse aides and orderlies, and those reaching acceptable grades have been recommended for promotion to the next higher level of work and pay.

On May 2, 1970, the at-sea ditching of an ALM Airlines plane about 33 miles northeast of St. Croix brought on disaster conditions in St. Croix. All personnel at Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital and the Ngeborg Nesbitt Clinic, following prearranged disaster plans, responded well. Both the disaster team at the Alexander Hamilton Airport and the back-up personnel at the hospitals gained the highest appreciation for their well-timed and smoothly operating *modus operandi*. As a consequence of the accident, 40 victims were brought to Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital and 35 were admitted. Some patients in serious condition remained for over a week, and the care rendered by all

concerned was of the highest level.

At the time of the ditching, it was feared that the morgue accommodations would be inadequate to meet the hospital's needs. Fortunately, only one deceased person was brought in, but by June 1970 a new and large morgue refrigerator which could handle up to 12 persons had arrived and, as the fiscal year closed, was being installed.

Two other fears which arose during the plane disaster have since been laid to rest. About 25 cots for disaster-like conditions and a mobile radio set-up were placed on order in fiscal year 1970 and should be on hand early in fiscal year 1971. During the disaster, good use was made of the Civil Defense "walkie talkie" network.

Highlights of activities at Knud-Hansen Memorial Hospital and other clinic facilities on St. John centered around the hospital's implementation of accreditation recommendations for expansion; positive steps taken to recruit key staff and revamp management systems in conjunction with health, finance, and procurement agencies; acquisition of major equipment for the hospital plant; review and revision of personnel needs in understaffed areas, that is, laboratory, dietetics, medical records and financial management; staff development through more accent on training.

The 10-bed extension on the medical ward was opened for bids and award recommendations indicated construction would begin by the end of the fiscal year.

Hospital expansion plans on the architect's drawing board for St. Thomas will provide a new neuropsychiatric facility; a new obstetrics unit designed to meet the increasing demands for space and better working arrangements on those two units.



Modern therapy equipment in use at Knud Hansen Hospital, St. Thomas.

Also to be incorporated will be new beds for extended care; new laboratory and pathology department; greatly expanded office space for the business and administrative departments, and additional storage space.

The St. John clinic extension will be ready early in fiscal 1971, and will provide better working facilities for the staff at Cruz Bay and improvements at Calabash Boom. St. John managed to retain its professional staff throughout the year, and the extension of nurse's residence at Cruz Bay will further enhance the recruitment for staff nurses on that island.

See appendix C for summary of vital statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Personnel: 414

Operating Appropriation: \$3,552,516

In fiscal 1970, the Department entered the final phase of reorganization and now consists of three major divisions—Child and family services, assistance payments, and vocational rehabilitation. Supportive services are provided by the Bureau of Business Management, the Office of Personnel, and the Staff Development Unit.

In November 1969, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was officially transferred from the Department of Education and the services of this division have been integrated into the overall operations of the Department. The Division of Assistance Payments and Adult Services has moved to further simplify application procedures for persons seeking financial and medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act. The Division of Child and Family Services has assumed responsibility for case work services to individuals and families receiving financial assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children category.

Division of Assistance Payments and Adult Services

The division continues to implement certification of individuals and families applying for financial assistance in all categories; the medically indigent under title XIX and distribution of surplus commodities.



Turkey and trimmings—Christmas was in the air as the children at the day-care center in Frenchtown were treated to turkey and trimmings at a special holiday season lunch by the Department of Social Welfare. Here Macon M. Berryman, Department Commissioner, provides some special assistance as one of the guests attacks a turkey wing.

It is also responsible for the operation of two institutions for the aged providing custodial and nursing care; two shelter care homes; and services to the aged, disabled, and blind adults receiving financial assistance.

During the fiscal year, the total number of persons aided decreased by 152 to 2,751. Expenditures increased by \$67,298, to \$926,605. Of this amount, \$633,145 was used for aid to families with dependent children; \$163,225 for old-age assistance. For the year, the average payment for persons being helped was \$30.69 per month. The division was able to close 307 cases during the year, and 308 were opened.

The division is still evaluating the effectiveness of a new "declaration



Story hour at day-care center.

method" being used in applications for financial assistance. When this evaluation has been completed, modifications will be made necessary to insure the simplest and most expeditious handling of all applications.

The home delivered meals program, which provides hot meals for elderly persons in their own homes, was expanded to St. Croix in July, 1969. This program is financed by Federal funds under the Older Americans Act. A constant review is made of institutional programs for the aged to provide for necessary improvements and upgrading of standards where indicated. The cancer program continues to provide escort services to Puerto Rico and medical treatment at the Cancer League Hospital for Virgin Islands patients referred by the Department of Health. Surplus commodities are distributed from warehouses in St. Thomas and St. Croix and distribution is made on the Island of St. John on a reg-

ular basis. A second sewing project has been opened at Cruz Bay, St. John. Both projects provide school uniforms and other garments for institutions and needy families known to the Department.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provides for diagnostic and medical services, guidance and counseling, vocational training, placement and follow-up services. The division operates sheltered workshops on St. Thomas and St. Croix. Referrals of persons receiving services under this program are made for further training on the mainland. Other referrals are made for medical treatment. Plans are underway to implement a homebound workshop program in St. John. This will provide vocational training and counseling for handicapped persons in their own homes.

Division of Child and Family Services

The Division of Child and Family Services administers a variety of social services promoting growth and development of children in their own homes, in schools and in the community. Casework services, foster family and institutional care, a training school program and day care services are also provided by this division.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 1,137 active cases on St. Thomas and 1,470 active cases on St. Croix, making a total of 2,607. This figure includes all AFDC cases which were transferred from the Division of Assistance Payments during the last fiscal year.

The staff of the division has worked actively throughout the year with other agencies and organizations in the community to improve programs and to initiate new activities to deal with common areas of concern affecting the welfare of children and youth. There is a need to expand the present day-care facilities and the opening of at least one new center in the coming months is anticipated.

Staff Development

The director of Staff Development conducts orientation for all new social workers and other staff coming into the Department. In addition, a monthly social welfare forum is conducted, bringing together staff from the departments of health and welfare aimed at improving working relationships between the two agencies. During the fiscal year, weekly seminars on public health services were also initiated under the sponsorship of the health outreach program with the staff development unit cooperating. Staff development personnel also assisted in a training program on techniques of interviewing for personnel of the Department of Public Safety. The director of Staff Development serves as chairman of the Department's scholarship committee. Nine applications for scholarship aid for the coming year received favorable action from this committee. The director is also engaged in joint sessions with staff of the College of the Virgin Islands in connection with the social work programs now being offered by the college.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Personnel: 85

Operating Appropriation: \$2,262,577

The Department of Commerce has two principal divisions: Visitors Bureau and Trade and Industry. Other units under the office of the Commissioner and public relations, the Virgin Islands Rum Council, advertising implemented through a New York agency, fishing and water sports, and the Virgin Islands Industrial Incentive Board. Information centers are maintained in New York at Rockefeller Center; Washington, D.C., in the National Press Building; and San Juan, P.R., 104 Fortaleza Street.

The Commissioner of Commerce serves on three Governor-appointed boards: Woolen yard goods, watch quota, water and power authority.

He acts as chairman of the V.I. Industrial Incentive Board and is a member of the executive committee of the Puerto Rico Convention Bureau. He is also a member of the Regional Expansion Council of Puerto Rico in the Virgin Islands and heads the committee on tourism.

Tourism continued to be the Islands' chief industry, although the total number of visitors, 1,069,702 was slightly less than in the previous fiscal year. The Department intensified all its promotion activities to achieve this record in the face of inflationary costs and economic downturn on the mainland and abroad. One of its most notable efforts was a program called "Virgin



This is the view from Caneel Bay Plantation, world renowned resort on St. John where the password is "relaxation." Sailing is one of the favorite pastimes in the Virgin Islands, which probably has more sailing races than any other area in the world.

Islands Calling," a tour of major stateside cities undertaken in cooperation with leading hoteliers.

Visitors Bureau

On June 29, 1970, this division completed its 21st consecutive year of operation.

Its most important function continued to be the development of tourist traffic to the Virgin Islands by sea and by air from the North American continent. These now include the European market.

The division contributes its services to Government House and other agencies of the Government in connection with various functions for dignitaries, groups of travel agents, writers, et cetera.

A number of special groups, travel agents, writers, photographers, and other tourism specialists received assistance from the division in making their stay in the Virgin Islands pleasant, enjoyable, and informative.

Cruise ships making maiden voyages to St. Thomas and St. Croix during the fiscal year were suitably honored by ceremonies abroad. In addition, awards were presented to a number of captains and other officials of the steamship companies.

Frequent staff meetings and the exchange of personnel has brought a closer relationship between personnel from St. Croix and St. Thomas, as well as an exchange of ideas on advertising, promotion, brochures, VIVA, water sports, and problems affecting the tourist industry as a whole.

A specific example of this was the "Virgin Islands Calling" program. For the past 2 years, the hoteliers of St. Croix made a spring visit to various cities on the continent, unilaterally and at their own expense, soliciting business from travel agents.

This year, with all three islands participating and a special appropriation from the Government, some 24 hoteliers and the Assistant Com-



Picturesque Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands is one of the most popular anchorages in the Caribbean for pleasure yachts. The town itself with its beautifully preserved old Danish red-roofed 18th century buildings is considered by many to be one of the most charming in the West Indies.



View from the deck, Yacht Haven (St. Thomas).

missioner from St. Croix made a highly successful trip to 12 cities in the United States and Canada, visiting some 3,000 travel agents, trade and members of the consumer press. Press luncheons, agent receptions, and personal visits were undertaken in the cities.

Results included arrangements for visits to the islands of more than 20



One of the many cruise ships that visit the Virgin Islands each year drops anchor in Charlotte Amalie harbor, St. Thomas.

groups and companies, and hundreds of articles about the Virgin Islands.

Virgin Islands Information Center, New York

The New York office is the mainland representative of the Government of the Virgin Islands under the supervision of the Commissioner of Commerce.

During the year, the New York office provided accurate and detailed information to the 5,907 visitors who came into the office; to the 26,054 who telephoned; and the 71,183 who wrote for help with their vacation and business plans.

Staff members have surveyed Island facilities, met with hotel associations, and contacted others in the Island community in order to provide information to the mainland press through the Government's mainland public relations firm, and to travel agents by personal calls and by letter.

The New York office assisted with the arrangements for "Virgin Islands Calling."

Personnel at the office call on agents, hotel representatives, cruise lines, and airline offices. Efforts are made to expand group and convention activities, to provide industry employment advice, water sports information, and to improve coordination between the main office, the St. Croix office, and the Puerto Rico and Washington offices.

Virgin Islands Information Center, Washington

Because of its position in the Nation's Capital, the Washington office cooperates with Federal Government agencies, such as the U.S. Travel Service, Office of Territories, IDTAC and National Park Services of the

Department of the Interior, the Council of Leaders and Specialists of the Department of State, DATO, et cetera.

One major effort this year was a continuous program of selling the Virgin Islands to the travel agents so they, in turn, would sell them to their clients. A staff member made approximately 50 calls each month in the metropolitan Washington area. This work culminated in May when the "Virgin Islands Calling" group spent 2 days in Washington, called on agents, invited travel writers to a press luncheon and held a reception for travel agents and Government officials.

Group tours and conferences, some as large as 350 people, resulted from the efforts of the Washington office.

In addition, the office assisted in planning and arranging trips by Government working groups, such as the President's Water Pollution Advisory Control Board in April and the United Nations Seabed Committee in May, to the Islands.

During the year, in addition to various promotions, the Washington office received and answered mail, telephone, or in-person inquiries from 10,547 prospective tourists and distributed over 41,000 pieces of literature.

Trade and Industry

The economy of the Islands continued its upward trend. Tourism is by far the largest industry. Manufacturing accounts for about 10 percent of the total employee labor force, while tourism-related employment accounts for nearly 50 percent.

Most economic indicators were up. Taxes, which directly reflect the volume of business, excise, and gross receipts taxes, rose 39 percent from \$6.7 million to \$9.4 million. As an-

other indicator of business activity, revenue from licenses and permits issued increased by 30.5 percent from \$875,000 to \$1,149,154. The major gain to the Government for the support of services to the community came from income tax revenues which rose 30.8 percent from \$25.8 million to \$33.8 million.

Both imports and exports increased over the previous year. Imports rose 26 percent to \$327,192,597, and exports 28 percent to \$199,940,910.

The watch industry is of vital importance to the Virgin Islands economy. In 1969-70, watch exports to the United States amounted to approximately \$25,475,285. More than 1,200 persons earning approximately \$4 million per annum assemble watches from foreign watch parts and some U.S. components such as watch dials, crystals, cases, et cetera. Wages and working conditions are considerably better than the average for all private industry in the territory.

There are now 15 watch companies operating in the Virgin Islands—four on the island of St. Thomas and 11 on the island of St. Croix.

In fiscal 1970 a total of 3,876,828 watch movements and parts were exported into the Customs Territory of the United States.

The Trade and Industry Division participated in several activities designed to promote commerce in the Virgin Islands. These included:

- Furnishing information on investment possibilities by mail to more than 1,000 corporations and individuals.
- Conferring with 600 visitors concerning business opportunities in the Virgin Islands.
- Preparing statistical data for the Caribbean Economic Development

Corporation.

- Holding the annual meeting of the Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands Regional Export Expansion Council for the promotion of international trade.

- Furnishing statistical and economic data to other governmental departments and agencies.

- Preparing and distributing hundreds of copies of the "Business Directory of the Virgin Islands" and "Facts about Doing Business in the U.S. Virgin Islands."

- Functioning as a cooperative office of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Field Services for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Industrial Incentive Board

At the end of fiscal 1970, 81 persons, firms, or corporations held certificates of tax exemption and subsidy granted by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Industrial Incentive Board. Hotels and guest houses account for approximately half of this figure, and assorted small businesses for the other 50 percent. The total employment created by these operations approached 7,000 persons with a payroll in excess of \$20 million.

The Industrial Incentive Board, the administrative body of the industrial incentive program, is composed of the Commissioner of Commerce, the Budget Director (ex officio chairman and secretary, respectively), the Commissioner of Finance (vice chairman and member ex officio), and four other members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature. The board additionally includes as nonvoting advisors: the Governor's economist, an assistant attorney general, and the director of the board.

The strength of the V.I. economy is not solely ascribable to tax-exempted firms, but the economic impact of tax-exempted businesses is evident. The tourist industry or its basis (hotels) enjoys tax exemption to a large degree. Tax incentives also played an important role in the location of manufacturers in the Virgin Islands.

In 1965, \$21 million of business was conducted in the Virgin Islands by manufacturers; in 1968, \$99 million. The relation of the industrial incentive program to manufacturers' gross business is obviously close.

During the year, 10 grants expired and 10 beneficiary firms ceased operation. Twenty-five percent of those 20 firms were hotels, and 75 percent manufacturers. All hotels with expired grants continued to operate.

Five years ago, with exemptions of about \$1 million, the program was either directly or indirectly responsible for a large portion of the \$109 million of business conducted in the Virgin Islands. In 1970 the program made exemption grants of approximately \$10 million, but the economy reflected business operations of approximately \$265 million, an increase of \$156 million.

Small Business Development Agency

On March 2, 1970, the Small Business Development Agency of the Virgin Islands came into legal existence when its first meeting took place at Government House, St. Thomas.

Since then, staff, equipment fixtures, organization, and premises have been set up in both St. Thomas and St. Croix.

To date, 27 loans have been approved, with an approximate loan total of \$800,000. However, help has

been extended to many more applicants than is reflected by the numbers and dollar volume of the loans made.

Active programs are currently underway for many business applications in such diverse fields as commercial fishing, manufacturing, retailing, restaurants, bars, and trades such as carpentry, cabinet making, and plumbing.

Virgin Islands Rum Council

The expansion of the demand for rum as a beverage in the United States has been one of the most notable trends during the 1960's. There are several reasons to believe from the perspective of 1970 that gains during the next decade will be just as impressive.

From 1965-68 the rum market showed a 4 or 5 percent gain for each succeeding year.

During fiscal 1969, however, the shipping strike resulted in unusually large shipments to the United States in anticipation of the closed ports. Instead of the expected 4 or 5 percent gain for 1969, shipments jumped to 22 percent over the preceding fiscal year. As a result, there were 77,554 proof gallons more rum shipped in 1969 than in fiscal 1970. Using up of the overstocked inventory accumulated in 1969 caused a 4 percent decline in rum shipment during fiscal 1970. The total shipments for 1970 were 1,574,293 proof gallons as compared to 1,651,847 proof gallons in 1969.

The discrepancy between the originally recorded excise return of \$11,517.62 for 1969, a loss of 11 percent over fiscal 1968, as opposed to a 22 percent gain in shipments over the same period began an extensive search to justify shipments and returns.

During fiscal 1970, the Rum Council began a cooperative advertising campaign with the world's largest manufacturers of cocktail mixes. Editors of the "Liquor Handbook" claim that the handy dry mixes will prove revolutionary in the diversification movement, the movement of widening recipe choices by the consumer.

Fiscal 1970 brought to fruition the long sought for opportunity to introduce the hundreds of thousands of annual visitors to the Islands to the pleasures and adaptability of Virgin Islands rums. A specified amount in the Rum Council budget was set aside for the purpose of local promotion during fiscal 1971.

The Rum Council continued its practice of participating in the promotion of Virgin Islands rums during off-island conferences or conventions.

Public Relations

The Public Relations Division was called upon to sharply expand the program for acting as host and guide to Asian and African dignitaries. Agencies of the U.S. State Department, Government Affairs Institute, and African-American Institute have been regularly sending participants of the international visitor program to the Virgin Islands. "Operation Crossroads Africa" will soon dispatch a visiting group. Visitors from Finland and Sweden are also increasing in number.

Hosting of participants in the international visitor program and Council on Leaders and Specialists of the Experiment in International Living has become an important contribution to the overall program of the State Department for the promotion of America's image among

the emergent nations of Africa and Asia.

Fishing and Water Sports

The most important accomplishment of the year for the Office of Fishing and Water Sports was the preparation and printing of the first V.I. Department of Commerce water sports brochure, "Virgin Waters." The design is such that its "facilities" information can be brought up to date twice a year very economically. It is designed as a self-mailer and is of the correct size to fit into an envelope along with the office answer to more detailed inquiries. Broad distribution to travel agents as a valuable part of overall V.I. tourist promotion will start shortly.

The Governor's office selected the Office of Fishing and Water Sports as the Tektite II visitors' center. The center opened May 1, with special Tektite displays, pictures, and other material. More than 600 St.

Thomas public and private school students attended the lectures conducted by the assistant director.

For the second consecutive year the office conducted an individual-by-individual survey of the gross dollar value of the water sports industry.

According to the survey, the Virgin Islands visitors who came to the Islands during fiscal 1970 for the water sports—sport fishing, charter boating of all kinds, and snorkeling/diving—spent a total of about \$22 million on hotel accommodations, restaurant meals, food and liquor provisions for their boats, in addition to the fees they paid for their water sports accommodations. This figure does *not* include money spent on "Main Street" and on returning liquor quotas.

The office sponsored many special local meetings; presented trophies; counseled visitors; hosted off-islanders such as a visiting delegation of California SCUBA divers, mem-



Contestants jockey for position in the International Sunfish Championships held in St. Thomas.

bers of the U.N. Seabed Committee, and foreign dignitaries; assisted editors, writers, and photographers in preparation of magazine, radio, and TV features on V.I. water sports.

The volume of work at the office reached its highest level this year, during which it distributed 6,326 pieces of literature, handled 719 vis-

itors for Tektite and 202 others, and answered 1,786 telephone calls.

See appendix D for tables on: Amount of tourist expenditures, comparison of tourist visitors and means of arrival, distribution of wages and employment, tax-exempt business subsidy payments, watch movements and parts shipments.



Charter yachts anchor off Caneel Bay, St. John. Virgin Islands National Park is in the background.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Personnel: 145

Operating Appropriation: \$1,703,341

There were many improvements in the Department and many positive gains in agriculture during fiscal 1970.

To increase the effectiveness of personnel, supervisors and operators were reassigned and more satisfied farmers have resulted from the improved service.

The Department has developed sound working relationships with farm groups and coordinated other related agricultural agencies. Farm groups now meet regularly at St. Croix station to discuss problems and make recommendations for the betterment of the industry.

Land Preparation Service

During 1970, the land-working machines of the Department served almost twice as many citizens as were served in the previous fiscal year. The Department's heavy equipment was used for land clearing, plowing and seed bed preparation. In fiscal 1969, the total number of all classes of service was 156, and in fiscal 1970, the total number of all classes of service was 270. These figures do not include the farm ponds, dams, or land clearing programs of the Soil Conservation Service.

Water and Soil Conservation

Due to heavy rains which made dam construction difficult during the year, water and soil conservation

equipment was used largely for land clearing. Since July 1, 1969, 438 acres of land have been cleared, 300 yards of drainage ditches cut, one dam renovated and enlarged, and one spill-way repaired. During the months when it was sufficiently dry to construct dams, seven were built, increasing the total storage capacity of the dams on St. Croix by 5,922,000 gallons. With the assistance of the wildlife biologist, 49 dams were stocked with various combinations of large-mouth bass, shellcrackers, tilapia, mollies, and guppies. A baseball field at Estate Profit was also constructed for the Department of Recreation.

Division of Veterinary Services

Need for this service continues to increase, and services to farmers have been improved. During this period, the artificial insemination of cattle has been added to this division's activities.

The Department has concluded a highly successful bont tick eradication program with the cooperation of the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Department of Agriculture. The regular dipping of all livestock will be continued on a scheduled basis.

Screwworm infestation has been brought under control and cases are now rare and isolated. The work load data for the Division of Veterinary Medicine was:



Left: Farmers from the cities make good use of the one-half acre plots loaned to them for producing vegetables for home use. There are 35 plots on the campus of the College of the Virgin Islands at Estate Golden Grove.

Dog bites -----	105
Animals destroyed -----	252
Clinic cases -----	250
Animals entering -----	14
Imported by St. Thomas Dairy -----	104
Health certificates -----	7
Laboratory analysis -----	93

Abattoirs

The St. Croix Abattoir is now operating under the standards of the U.S. Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, 12144, title III, Federal and State



Left: The Department of Agriculture assists livestock farmers in producing sorghum for roughage and grain. This scene was taken on one of St. Croix dairy farms.

cooperation, section 301 which states, "It is the policy of the Congress to protect the consuming public from meat and meat food products that are adulterated or misbranded and to assist in efforts by State and other Government agencies to accomplish this objective." Some problems were created by the new standards but they are being solved and an increase in the number of animals slaughtered has been recorded.

The Department has been working with the compliance and eval-



Right: When the parasite vine known as dodder attempted to take over the trees and shrubbery of St. Croix late in 1969, the rotomist pictured here was acquired to assist in the eradication. This machine is capable of shooting an insecticide mist over 100 feet into the air.

uation staff, USDA, to implement title II in the Virgin Islands. A State-Federal agreement will be worked out soon, whereby the Virgin Islands staff will be trained to assume some responsibility for the regional compliance and evaluation staff.

The building which houses the abattoir division is being renovated in compliance with regulations from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This should be completed during the month of July 1970, so the

building will be adequately upgraded to meet Federal specifications.

Community Gardens

A program of community gardens was launched on February 27, 1970. Its goal was to give nonfarm citizens an opportunity to gain experience in crop production. A total of 17 acres were distributed among 35 individuals. There is now a waiting list of 158 persons who want to participate in this program.

Additional Activities

The forestry program continued to provide seedlings, forestry incentive and technical assistance to landowners. This fiscal year, more people received trees for reforestation than the year before.



Tractor plow breaks ground for an experimental truck farm project run by the Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture.



A forestry service technician performs a bud graft during the Virgin Islands' first agricultural trade fair in St. Croix.

The Department assisted in making it possible for the Farmers Home Administration of the USDA to return, full-time, to the Virgin Islands. This service makes operating loans to farmers and plays a significant role in the development of individual and multiple housing.

Fifty-nine farmers applied for farmland tax exemption. These applications were certified by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with act No. 2142. Exemption was granted on 13,179.91 acres.

One hundred and twenty acres of sorghum was planted this fiscal year in the continuation of the program to provide feed for livestock. The Department has requests for the planting of more than 300 acres. It is hoped that these requests can be filled within the near future.

The wildlife program, consisting of daily trapping of mongooses, deer, and birds to check for the presence of ticks, continued. Studies are being conducted on diseases carried by animals. Technical advice and assistance are being provided in bee and fish culture.

The new marketing building was completed and will soon start negotiation with farmers for the sale of their produce. A new, modern pigery was also completed.

The Department played an active role in the St. Croix Progress Fair, held in Christiansted, St. Croix, during Christmas Festival.

The Department provided, at low cost, pigs, goats, and poultry to enable about 75 citizens to start small livestock breeding as part of an Islands-wide program.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Personnel: 75

Operating Appropriation: \$668,338.00

Major activities of the Department during fiscal 1970 involved relationships with other West Indian Islands, the development of rules and regulations for formal hearings, steps toward the development of a statistics program and advances in collective bargaining in the public sector.

The second and final Pre-Clearance of Labor Ministers from the other West Indian Islands was held at Government House, St. Thomas, on May 21-22, 1970. Although the conference was called for the express purpose of establishing preclearance procedures and a certification program for aliens applying for work in the Virgin Islands, broader aspects of economic conditions in the West Indian area were discussed. The opinions of the ministers were transmitted to the Governor.

Under the new preclearance program, health and police records of aliens wishing to work will be required. An application form will be prepared by this Department, embodying essential information, including health and police records of aliens applying for work. States from which applicants apply will defray expenses of processing the applications.

After months of planning and preparation, the Department of Labor has developed rules for the conduct of formal hearings. These became formalized when published in

the Virgin Islands Register in October 1969.

Rather than assign the task of preparing these rules to a firm of experts on contract, which would have cost a considerable sum, the Department appointed a committee comprised of attorney members of the Association of Labor Relations Practitioners of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands along with representatives of labor and management. After many months of concentrated effort and numerous meetings, attended by members at their own expense, the rules were completed.

As an expression of its appreciation for this effort, the Government presented awards for meritorious service to the committee members on June 11, 1970.

In order to furnish the Government with statistics vital to its planning for economic development, the Department has launched a statistical program. The Department contacted the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the New York region, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Puerto Rico Department of Labor. These organizations provided valuable assistance in the Department's efforts to initiate a program of labor statistics.

Collective bargaining by Government employees became a more significant factor in the Department's operations. Until the close of 1968-69, only the teachers, under locals

affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, had moved toward organization and collective bargaining with the Government. This year, units of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Health, Social Welfare, Public Safety, and Labor were recognized. It seems likely that nearly 6,000 of the more than 7,600 Government employees will be affiliated with bargaining units.

On April 10, 1970, Executive Order No. 140-1970 was issued by the Governor. It is intended to bring order to the entire area of collective bargaining in the public sector. While patterned in considerable measure after Federal Order 11491, the local order is tailored to meet local conditions and circumstances. One such condition is the responsibility placed upon the Commissioner of Labor for the implementation of the program, whereas in the national government, the entire program is under the direction of an assistant secretary with the Division of Public Contracts.

On June 12, 1970, the first election in the public sector was held among employees in the school lunch program, Department of Education, St. Croix. Under the order, the Commissioner of Labor merely "certifies the results" of the election to the head of the Department. In this case, it was the duty of the Commissioner of Education to certify the labor organization as the exclusive representative of the employees in the unit. This action is subject to there being no prohibition in the order which disqualifies such a union.

Recognizing the need to develop public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the complexity and magnitude of the collective bargaining in the public sector, the Department petitioned for, and was award-

ed, a grant of some \$14,000 for a program of education in this area under title I. In order to gain approval, the Department had to present a full, detailed, and comprehensive program utilizing the news media and, in addition, provide for credit and noncredit courses offered by the Division of Continuing Education of the College of the Virgin Islands, which administers the program. It is the responsibility of the Department to further present details for the implementation of each of the areas set forth. This will include proposals for the invitations of leaders in the field to conduct seminars and workshops on both the St. Thomas campus and at the St. Croix center. In this connection, credit as well as noncredit courses in the economics of labor relations may be taught in St. Croix by the Commissioner himself, and in St. Thomas by an assistant attorney general, both of whom have served with the National Labor Relations Board.

Division of Veterans Affairs

The 23d annual convention of the State directors of Veterans Affairs was held in St. Croix the week of September 19. The legislature had appropriated \$13,000 for the convention.

This year, the Division was officially recognized and accredited by the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D.C. Accreditation permitted it to prepare, present, and execute claims arising under statutes administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Directors came from as far as Alaska. They praised the hospitality extended them by the Virgin Islands, so this conference served to further promote the Virgin Islands

as a tourish attraction and to enhance our image as a hospitable place to visit as well as work.

Cooperative Area Manpower Planning Agency

In the early part of fiscal 1969-70, the U.S. Department of Labor provided a budget of \$20,000 for the establishment of a secretariat which would become the central office coordinating the efforts of all agencies involved in manpower development. A number of factors hampered the early establishment of the CAMPS secretariat. However, there is every hope that this program will progress and that the Virgin Islands

can become a model of what planned manpower training and development can accomplish.

Student Summer Program

At the end of June 1970, a summer program designed to provide assistance to high school and college students through meaningful employment was in its final planning stages. Responsibility for implementing the program in the private sector was placed in the Department of Labor. Following authorization by a Student Employment Board, the Department channeled students through programs designed to provide the greatest value.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Personnel: 231

Operating Appropriation: \$1,878,861

The Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs completed its first full fiscal year of operation on June 30, 1970.

Its responsibilities and areas of activity include: parks, beaches, libraries, museums, fish and wildlife, trees and vegetation, water resources, air and water pollution, flood control, mineral and other natural resources, recreation and sports promotion, and the preservation of historical and architectural heritages of the Virgin Islands.

The Department administers the Virgin Islands conservation fund into which oil royalties amounting to \$2.7 million annually are deposited pursuant to an agreement between the Government and Hess Oil Corporation. Appropriations were made for the construction of recreation centers; lighting of the ball-parks; gym for the Central High School, St. Croix; renovation of the field house at the College of the Virgin Islands for use as a community recreation and sports and cultural center; Caribbean Research Institute and its Ecological Research Station; for the initial construction costs of a new library in St. Croix; and projects of the Virgin Islands Arts Council including the Virgin Islands Institute of the Arts.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Program

The Department serves as the State liaison agency for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act program administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior. This program provides funds for and authorizes Federal assistance to the States territories for planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation facilities. Planning grants were received for phase II of the comprehensive islandwide outdoor recreation plan for the Virgin Islands. Development grants were received for the Fort Frederik Beach Recreation Center in St. Croix.

Bureau of Community Recreation and Sports Promotion—St. Thomas

Recreation activities included summer day camps; Little League, Pony League and Intermediate League baseball tournaments; track and field meets; and softball and basketball tournaments.

Several adult track and field meets were sponsored in cooperation with the Track and Field Federation. Men and women softball tourna-

ments were cosponsored with the Softball Federation. Another sport activity also cosponsored with a federation was amateur boxing.

The Harlem Globe Trotters played in the Lionel Roberts Ball Park to an overflowing crowd. Tennis exhibitions and clinics were given by Arthur Ashe, U.S. Davis Cup player, and baseball games were played at the Lionel Roberts Stadium by teams of the Puerto Rican Winter League as part of their regular schedule.

The following improvements and additions to facilities were made:

1. The entire play area of the Smith Bay Ball Park was fenced and a basketball court constructed.
2. Two tiny tots parks were constructed, one in the Delano Roosevelt Park in St. Thomas and the other at Pine Piece, Cruz Bay, St. John. Both of these areas were properly fenced.
3. Two tennis courts at the Sub-base were resurfaced and enlarged.



Boys from Frederiksted in St. Croix play basketball at one of the many public recreation facilities.

Division of Recreation, Parks and Beaches—St. Croix

The kitchen area of the concession building at Cramers Park was enclosed and a general beautification of the grounds was completed.

Temporary facilities were installed at the eastern end of the Altona Lagoon leading to Fort Louis Augusta. This area and facilities has been constantly in use since its opening and has served many organizations and clubs.

Phase I of the Altona Lagoon recreation project which will include construction of permanent facilities such as bathroom, concession building, and parking lots will be started shortly.

Throughout the year, the facilities at D. C. Canegata Park provided recreation participation and entertainment for thousands, with organized leagues in men and women softball, baseball, at different levels. Boxing exhibitions have also been conducted.

Maintenance and upkeep continues at the small Princess playground, and a combination basketball-volleyball court (lighted) is planned.

At Profit, a site has been cleared and graded for a lighted softball field, plus a combination basketball-volleyball court, an enclosed building for indoor games and community meeting place and the installation of a tiny tot play area.

Construction has started on a building at Grove Place to house indoor activities coupled with the already located basketball-volleyball courts, baseball field (Little League), also used for cricket and soccer, plus a tiny tot play area and park which includes a bandstand and benches.

Two acres of land have been cleared and cleaned for a community center and recreation complex at Whim-Campo Rico in accordance with plans submitted by the Whim Homeowners Association and approved by this Department.

The complete filtering and updating of the Stoney Ground swimming pool near Frederiksted was accomplished.

The Paul E. Joseph Stadium and Recreation Complex continues to provide the Frederiksted area with the facilities for a well-rounded recreational program. Last year the baseball field served as the site of a game with the world famous and fabulous Harlem Globe Trotters sponsored by the Department. The attendance at this game was the highest for a single event in the history of this park which was constructed in 1958.

During the fiscal year the Department sponsored and cosponsored many sports and cultural activities whose intent and purpose was primarily in the best interest of the total community.



One of a number of public recreational facilities recently constructed, this pool serves the people of St. Croix, near Frederiksted.

Virgin Islands Libraries and Museums

Copenhagen—Virgin Islands Relations—

Miss Eva Lawaetz, translator III at the Christiansted Public Library, was selected to travel to Copenhagen, Denmark for a period of 4 months to concentrate, under tutelage in the Royal Archives, on the transliteration of ancient Gothic script in which archival material is recorded and to familiarize herself with the nature of archival materials preserved in that depository.

In September/October, the director also traveled to Denmark and Holland for a 2-week period of familiarization with personnel and materials in this category. The result was:

- a) The immediate and unre-served collaboration of all Royal Danish archive and library personnel and materials.
- b) The gift of photocopies of requested documents.
- c) Future collaboration and exchange ensured.
- c) Arrangements completed for the translating, editing and publication, in 1970-71 fiscal year, of "Vore Gamle Tropekolonier" with its authors and publishers.

These events have initiated a continuing series of historical publications which will be based on translations from archival records, and presented to the reading public in separate monographic studies, illustrated and published by the public library in its photographic laboratory. The publications will be reproductions of the authentic Danish document with English translation augmented by commentaries and subsequent developments of re-

search. These monographs will be distributed to all libraries outside of the Virgin Islands.

The library improved its micro-photographic laboratory with the addition of equipment for the production of both printed and photographic material. It is believed that the photographic laboratory is now the best equipped in the Caribbean with capability in multigraphing, from computer print-out forms, microfilming, photostating, and portrait photography.

U.S. Government Documents Center—

A new section of library services was established. Selected U.S. Government documents are received regularly and these are housed separately in a portion of the Property and Procurement Building on the street floor at Sub-Base. A first report was submitted to the Superintendent of Documents and listed approximately 300 titles available for use by the public. A catalog of these titles is in preparation for free distribution to all Government agencies, schools, and libraries on the islands.

Museum—

On April 29, the keys of the Virgin Islands Museum, Inc., were turned over to the director signaling the transfer of this activity to the Department under the Division of Cultural Affairs. Inventory was completed as of May 30. All items were cleaned, wrapped in tissue, and stored in cartons.

Beautification Division—St.

Thomas, St. John, St. Croix

The Beautification Division's program is intended to landscape public areas and to stimulate environmen-

tal awareness on all levels throughout the island communities.

A rose garden and large flowering bed were added along the western side of Roosevelt Park.

The landscaping of the new Post Office annex was completed. Through these plantings the Department attempted to increase local knowledge and recognition of plant material valuable for Island usage, by using small flowering trees and shrubs, not common in the islands.

The triangle at Wayne Aspinall School, Roosevelt Park, Long Bay, the Fort Gardens, front and rear, Government Hill and the Legislature, were maintained. Numerous tree giveaways were held, and approximately 3,000 trees were eagerly received by residents of the islands.

The nursery was improved, its misting system expanded, additional concrete bins built, and a lily pond built. The nursery stock is well over 7,000 plants and trees.

In St. John, the administrator's garden was expanded and improved. Plans were approved and initiated to create a fruit tree park in Cruz Bay.

In St. Croix, work was begun on the Christiansted Fort park area and the Government House in Christiansted. In Frederiksted, the library garden was completed, and the Aldersville (Strand Street) Park brought toward completion.

The continuing educational program included the usual poster contests, distribution of beautification calendars and buttons to all island classrooms, and continuous showing of loaned and rented films, from the Department of Agriculture of the United States.

Our programs have been expanded to include a television slide series narrated by local high school students showing examples of problem areas in our environment. Once



Tree planting—Evan Francois, Acting Commissioner of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, wields the spade as a new tree is added to the landscape at Lockhart Elementary School, with an assist from one of the pupils. The occasion was Arbor Day. The ladies in the rear looking on (l. to r.) are Eugenia Brown and Julia Jackson of the Beautification Office, and Bianca Andre, Lockhart principal.

a week a conservation close-up was shown on television focusing on problem areas, using slides, drawings, professionals in the field, and members of the beautification staff.

A junked car removal program was successfully organized and carried out in St. Thomas. A similar program is planned for St. Croix.

Virgin Islands Council on the Arts

There has been a renaissance of the arts since the beginning of the Virgin Islands Council on the Arts in 1966.

The Council applied for Federal matching funds from the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal year 1967-70 and was granted

\$36,363, the maximum amount available to any State or territory. The sum of \$160,000 was approved by the Virgin Islands Legislature, the Governor, and the Secretary of the Interior.

A total of 65 projects were approved during the last fiscal year, compared with 36 projects in 1967; 43 in 1968; and 45 in 1969. Some of the outstanding projects over this period have included:

1. Financial aid to strengthen institutions—local community arts councils, community chorale of St. Thomas and St. Croix, visual arts organizations, dance schools.
2. Scholarships for artists and students to travel off-island



Local artist in his studio with a selection of his paintings and sculpture.

- for additional training and experience—some for full-year study, some for summer study.
3. An extensive touring program enabling many Virgin Islanders for the first time to see professional ballet and modern dance of the highest quality, hear live symphonic concerts, and see off-Broadway theatre. Semiprofessional performances of children's theatre productions have been taken through all of the schools as have jazz groups, ethnic dancers, and drummers.
 4. A growing amount of cultural exchange between islands in the Caribbean.
 5. The Richmond Penitentiary rehabilitation program in the arts, including provision of art materials and salaries of teachers in music, woodworking and visual arts.
 6. An attempt to revive interest in native and imported crafts such as basketweaving, bat-



A local artist in shell craft selecting raw materials for new shell craft creation.

iking, ceramics, crocheting, et cetera. In the area of the dance, there is a virtual renaissance in Quadrille dancing by young and old, and there is one troupe practicing Careso singing.

7. The Fritz Henle Photographic Essay of the Virgin Islands which has brought some of the work of the



A local islander creates and prints silk screen fabrics for viewing and wearing.

Council to an international audience.

The Council's planning is designed to both develop the broadest

possible base of talent and to also give unusual opportunity to those who are endowed with exceptional ability.



Virgin Islands high school students listen to the visting Puerto Rican symphony orchestra at the Island Center on St. Croix.



Local creative jewelry artist at work creating new jewels design.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Personnel: 1,665

Operating Appropriation: \$18,041,929

The Department made a special effort during the fiscal year to improve its organizational structure and resources to provide more efficient services to the Islands. Innovative approaches to highway construction and maintenance, garbage disposal, improvements to the water supply and sewer systems, construction and maintenance of Government buildings and facilities, and better technical assistance to other governmental departments were the objectives. Highlighting this new approach were the establishment of complaints offices on both St. Croix and St. Thomas to expedite handling of grievances from citizens; the addition of a safety officer and the development of a safety manual to reduce shop and construction accidents; the assignment of an architect-engineer advisor as technical assistant for planning and construction to the Department of Education, Health and Housing; and the establishment of a group of inspectors to maintain close surveillance over all force account work within the Department as well as that performed by contract.

Road and Street Improvements

A total of 6.5 miles of roads and streets were constructed and paved on St. Thomas-St. John, and 18.8 miles on St. Croix. Highlights of this road work were the initiation



A new cement road at Gold Hill, constructed by the Department of Public Works, stands ready for traffic.

and substantial completion of the overlay to Centerline Road in St. Croix; and the West Indies, Donoe, Hull Bay, and Fortuna Bay roads on St. Thomas. Other important road work initiated included improvements to streets in the Anna's Hope community on St. Croix; and the Tutu, Crown Mountain, and Sub-Base roads on St. Thomas. Road construction on St. John included improvements to the John's Folly, Centerline and East End roads. All road work initiated during the year was planned and constructed to accommodate maximum wheel loads expected on the Islands, adequate drainage facilities and improved site distances for driving safety.



Public works equipment is used in the widening and grading of Lindberg Bay road near the airport on St. Thomas.

Water Supply

The Department acquired and distributed some 325 million gallons of potable water and 109,500,000 gallons of salt water to citizens on St. Croix during the fiscal year. The potable water was received from three sources: well fields—158 million gallons; desalination plant—153 million gallons; barging—14 million gallons. The average daily demand on the St. Croix distribution systems for potable water was 890,000 gallons a day, and salt water 300,000 gallons a day.

Improved water service was supplied to a number of areas on St. Croix during the fiscal year. Among these were the line extension connecting the million-gallon tank at Recovery Hill, Christiansted, to the existing system in Frederiksted; the Kingshill storage tank line extension from Kingshill along Centerline Road providing improved service to homes along its route and also boosting the pressure toward Frederik-

sted; and line extensions at Campo Rico, Golden Rock, Whim, and Two Williams. A total of some 10,000 linear feet of 4 inch, 6 inch, 10 inch, and 12 inch water lines were added to the St. Croix systems during the year, along with two additional wells.

Six major water projects were completed on St. Thomas during the fiscal year. These included the construction of water-storage facilities and the installation of several thousand feet of water mains. Work was initiated on the installation of two new large-capacity pumps at the main potable water pumping station which will increase the systems' total pumping capacity to 3 million gallons per day. Citizens in the Agnes Fancy, Hospital Ground, French Town, Lindberg Bay, and Estate Thomas areas were provided with better service as a result of these improvements.

Salt water extensions were completed from Chinaman Hill to Bourne Field, Lindberg Bay, and Estate Thomas. Other salt water system improvements provided new pumps at two of the new pumping stations and the replacement of leaking valves throughout the city.

St. Thomas uses an average of 2 million gallons of potable water per day or a total of 730 million gallons during the fiscal year. Approximately one-fifth of this total or some 135 million gallons of water was barged from the Navy's installation at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico.

Water was barged to St. John on an average of two barge loads per week. Engineering plans are being drawn to provide a 500,000 gallon storage tank for St. John which is being partly financed with a Department of Housing and Urban Development grant.

Engineering, Design and Construction

A total of 1,952 building permits valued at \$66,534,235 were issued during the year ended June 30, 1970, as compared with 1,913 permits at a value of \$48,068,900 during fiscal 1969. Of the total, 985 permits were issued in St. Croix at a value of \$42,012,000 and 967 permits in St. Thomas-St. John at a value of \$24,522,235.

The Department provided the design and construction work for many

of the capital improvement projects during the year. The design and engineering sections, in cooperation with other Government agencies and private consultants, provided planning for an estimated \$8 million worth of work.

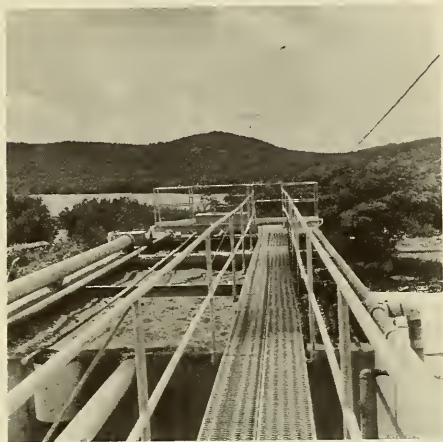
General

A substantial increase in the number of street lights was achieved during the year. This program was coupled, to a large extent, with street and road improvements both on St. Thomas and St. Croix.



New fiberglass sewer line is being laid in St. Croix.

Increased efforts were expended toward obtaining Federal funds during the year. A grant of \$98,500 was received for water improvements,



A part of a new sewage treatment plant at Estate Nadir is operated by the Department of Public Works.

and a grant of \$405,000 for two neighborhood facilities centers on St. Croix and St. Thomas.



Another road near Magen's Bay on St. Thomas is constructed in concrete. Most of the Islands' roads are now paved in asphalt or concrete.

VIRGIN ISLANDS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY

Personnel: 79

Operating Appropriation: \$888,307.00

The Agency is responsible for placement, training, assisting the disadvantaged and providing services to employers, applicants, and claimants. During fiscal 1970, it was able to concentrate on these tasks because it was relieved of the additional responsibility of certifying foreign nationals. This responsibility was transferred to a certifying office of Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, in May 1970.

The Agency instituted an in-service training program for its own employees to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Plans were also developed for in-depth training for the total staff. On-site training for supervisors was conducted as the first phase of a new management and analysis system. In connection with the installation of an improved accounting system, especially designed to meet the Agency's needs, the fiscal officer attended a special training session in Denver. Various members of the Agency staff attended sessions on service to the aged, aspects of unemployment insurance, management, counseling, communication and special Federal programs in Vermont, Tennessee, Michigan, and Puerto Rico.

Unemployment Insurance Service

The Unemployment Insurance

program in the Virgin Islands reflected the same pattern as the 50 States; increasing claim loads, and higher benefit payments. Through its monetary payment unit, the insurance service made payments to trainees and enrollees in three Federal programs of current national interest. The Work Incentive program enrollees were paid for upgrading training taken at selected duty stations. Virgin Islands Job Corps men whose camps were phased out received "stipend" payments upon their return to the island. Manpower Development and Training Act payments were made to trainees in the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and New York.

There was a slight decrease in the active employer file, which totaled 2,010. This was offset by an 8 percent increase in the number of new small employers who came to the attention of the agency because their workers applied for benefits. Benefit payments under the local law increased 110 percent. Payments to veterans and ex-Federal employees filing under the District of Columbia law went up 231 percent. This sharp increase is attributable to two factors. First, the increasing number of Virgin Islands veterans returning to the Islands, and second, the promptness of payments made to those eligible.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the Commissioner of Finance authorized the director of the Virgin Islands Employment Security Agency to prepare and issue Federal benefit checks, the same as for local claimants. This reduced the time a veteran waited between certification and receipt of a check from an average of 12 to 16 days to a fixed 7-day period. The returning veteran who qualifies receives his checks on a timely basis and is thus able to remain in the Virgin Islands labor area available for suitable work.

Of the 1,875 new claims filed, 42 percent were from workers in construction. This is in line with the national trend.

The new emphasis for the unemployed is total service. In keeping with this, the Virgin Islands Unemployment Insurance Service is beginning a program of outreach which is designed to serve the claimant wherever he is found and not only pay benefit checks but make him aware of areas of training and retraining which is the new horizon of the Employment Security Program.

Employment Service

The Agency operated the following federally funded programs: Job Corps; Work Incentive Program; Manpower Development and Training; Institutional Training (in cooperation with Department of Ed-

ucation); Manpower Development and On-Job Training (in cooperation with the Division of Apprenticeship & Training, Department of Labor).

The Work Incentive Program enrolled 77 people; 227 youths were referred to the Job Corps; and six projects were approved for the Manpower Development and Training Program.

With the assistance of technicians from the national and regional offices, the first Job Bank Book was developed in June, 1970, to provide another new addition to the Manpower Program of the Agency.

The construction of two Manpower Training Centers in the Islands was funded, sponsored jointly by the Department of Education and this Agency. Included in this proposal were funds for training and program development.

The sum of \$248,000 was made available for temporary operation of an expanded training program. The proposals for the use of the funds were approved in June 1970, together with another training project costing another quarter of a million dollars. Employment activities during fiscal year 1970 included: 7,005 new applications for employment; 769 applicants given initial counseling; 1,326 proficiency tests and GATB's administered; 7,244 job openings received and 3,213 applicants placed in employment.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Personnel: 327

Operating Appropriation: \$2,799,831

The Department of Finance exercises general control over the enforcement of laws pertaining to finance. Its other responsibilities include supervision and regulation of the collection of revenues including Federal Income Tax; the disbursement of public funds; the conduct of internal audits; the administration of various activities such as the Virgin Islands lottery, Government insurance, licensing, alcohol control, and the investment of Government funds.

In carrying out these duties, the Department coped with an increased volume of transactions, such as payrolls, vendors' checks, outstanding encumbrance listings, subsidiary ledgers of appropriations and funds, warrant and deposit registers, accounts receivable registers, revenue ledgers, general ledgers, and specialized reports for specific departments and for Government as a whole, as

well as licenses, and real property tax rolls.

The increased volume of transactions reflected the increased activities of the various government departments and agencies and the record amount of revenue being collected.

Operating revenues totaled \$105,902,865 in fiscal 1970 compared with \$96,511,513 in fiscal 1969, while operating expenditures totaled \$94,757,103 compared with \$96,331,560 in fiscal 1969. The decrease in operating expenditures is explained by the fact that no expenditures were made in fiscal 1970 for the Virgin Islands Port Authority, even though the department performed other services for that agency.

An examination of the revenues collected in fiscal year 1970 shows that the collections were recorded in three major fund groupings as follows:

Source	Amount	Percent
General fund -----	\$66,225,848	62.54
Matching fund and essential projects fund -----	14,376,228	13.57
Special and other funds -----	25,300,789	23.89
Total -----	105,902,865	100.00

The general fund is the principal operating fund of the Government, therefore the major collections were recorded in that fund.

The three major categories comprising general fund collections were:

Taxes -----	\$60,625,857
Government operating income -----	1,153,512
Other income -----	4,446,479
Total -----	66,225,848

The matching fund is the recipient fund of the Federal internal revenue taxes returned to the island

in accordance with the provision of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands as amended. These collections together with any refunds from previous years' expenditures were used primarily for financing the Capital budget. Collections recorded in fiscal 1970 were:

Internal Revenue returns ----	\$14,111,028
Refunds -----	265,128
Total -----	<u>14,376,156</u>

The essential public projects fund recorded little activity during the year, as essential public projects continued to be administered from the matching fund, thereby eliminating the duplication of accounting for one project in two funds. However, there were refunds amounting to \$72.

The third major source of collections is the special and other funds group. This group of accounts included the special funds, the enterprise and revolving funds, and the agency trust and deposit funds. Since many of these funds—the trust and deposit funds, the Government insurance fund, the Virgin Islands lottery fund, and other revolving funds—did not relate directly to the operation of the Government, their activities are excluded from this report. Those funds essential to governmental operations showed collections in the following categories:

Taxes -----	\$6,118,149
Government operating income -	1,507,887
Federal grants-in-aid -----	4,953,082
Other revenues -----	12,721,671
Total -----	<u>25,300,789</u>

Expenditures for all fund groups and individual funds essential to governmental operations amounted to \$94,757,103 distributed among the various departments and agencies, as follows:

Legislature, electoral boards and municipal courts of the Virgin Islands -----	\$1,580,399
Administration departments and agencies -----	30,830,875
Health -----	14,494,228
Education -----	15,729,131
Social welfare -----	4,483,379
Public safety -----	4,447,704
Public works -----	14,827,941
Agriculture -----	1,342,423
Labor -----	457,568
Housing and community renewal -----	2,513,168
Commerce -----	1,651,506
Conservation and cultural affairs -----	2,368,781
Total -----	<u>94,757,103</u>

These expenditures were made from the following sources:

General fund -----	\$59,801,735
Matching fund -----	5,300,133
Essential projects fund -----	9,858
Special and other funds -----	29,645,377
Total -----	<u>94,757,103</u>

Note.—See appendix E for tables on:
Government operating revenues.
Government operating expenditures.
Comparative statement of revenues and receipts.
Comparative statement of expenses.
Operating revenues and loans.
Comparative statement of net expenditures.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

Personnel: 16

Operating Appropriation: \$191,396

Like most State and local governments, the Virgin Islands Government is confronted with a growing public demand for more and better services in all areas of governmental responsibility. These demands often go beyond the Government's fiscal ability within the present limits of financial resources. The Government is hardpressed to find the dollars needed to build, staff, and maintain school facilities to cope with an ever-growing school population; to expand and update medical and social services; to provide the safety services required by an increasing population rapidly spreading throughout suburban and rural areas; and to keep up the normal public improvements.

In the fiscal year just ended, appropriations from the general fund for governmental operations and special projects totaled \$78,843,467, and appropriations totaling \$13,248,969 were made from the Internal Revenue matching fund for capital improvements. This is a combined total of \$92,092,436 and exceeds appropriations for the same purposes in the previous year by \$18 million.

While general fund revenues in fiscal year 1970 amounted to \$66,225,848 and showed an increase of 31.42 percent over fiscal year 1969, they fell short of approved appro-

priations by \$9.9 million. Expenditures were therefore curtailed to balance with available funds.

Following is a summary of estimated revenues, appropriations and allotments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970:

Revenues and carried over surplus:

Surplus cash balance—	
July 1, 1969 -----	\$1,931,159.00
Revenues collected -----	66,225,849.00
Total -----	<u>68,157,008.00</u>

Appropriations:

Operating and special appropriations -----	68,594,440.84
Appropriations available until expended (including prior years appropriations) -----	9,507,200.00
Reappropriation of certain projects -----	14,637.56
Total -----	<u>78,116,278.40</u>

Allotments:

Allotments made to June 30, 1970 -----	66,957,329.84
Unallotted appropriations -----	11,158,948.56
Total -----	<u>78,116,278.40</u>

Matching Funds

Direct appropriations of \$13,248,969.43 were made from Internal Revenue matching fund for capital improvement. Following is a summary of the projects authorized to June 30, 1970.



Construction of a new section of the Department of Finance Building is under way to house new computers that will streamline financial procedures for the Government of the Virgin Islands.

Payment interest and principal and interim financing	\$1,412,095.00
Road construction and improvements	4,383,000.00
Potable water extension and improvements	362,000.00
Salt water and sewage installation improvement and extension	565,000.00
Housing developments	1,000,000.00
Health facilities	39,942.67
School facilities	325,000.00
Acquisition of land and/or buildings	629,131.76
Acquisition of equipment ..	561,400.00
Repairs to Government buildings	361,400.00
Miscellaneous	730,000.00
Total	13,248,969.43

Conservation Fund

The special conservation fund which was established in fiscal year 1969 for conservation, recreation, and culturally oriented projects has provided a source of support for a major sewage system throughout the Virgin Islands. As of June 30, 1970,

\$5,482,500 had been deposited into the conservation fund, and deposits totaling \$2.7 million were projected



Key punch operator provides programing for new computer in the Department of Finance.

for fiscal year 1971. Appropriations totaling \$7,373,900 have been approved from this fund for the following purposes, and releases totaling \$5,453,900 of this amount have been made by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sewage system -----	\$3,100,050
Outdoor recreation, including acquisition of land and beaches -----	2,230,600
Development of historical sites _	100,000
Beautification projects -----	150,000
Culturally oriented pro- grams -----	676,810
Comprehensive design and planning of environmental resources -----	863,250
Miscellaneous projects -----	253,190
Total -----	<u>7,373,900</u>

Looking ahead to fiscal year 1971, the forecast is for higher expendi-

ture levels to meet costs of operations and capital improvements. Conversely, however, there are indications of a slowing down of business activity which would have an adverse effect on revenue intake. A revenue increase of 12 or 13 percent over fiscal year 1970 was initially projected, but uncertainty remains as to whether this increase can be realized without some expansion of local resources.

Appropriations initially approved in the new fiscal year for general costs and capital improvements amounted to \$77.9 million and \$13.9 million respectively.

See appendix F for operating and special appropriations, appropriations available until expended, and reappropriation of certain projects.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL

Personnel: 63

Operating Appropriation: \$919,509

This Department administers seven important programs: home-
stead, home loan, Altona community
development, veterans loan and
land, cistern loan, moderate-income
housing, and sale of single family
units in emergency housing.

Fiscal year 1970 was a year of ex-
panded activity for the Department
of Housing and Community Renew-
al as well as the Virgin Islands
Housing Authority and the Urban
Renewal Board. Despite the produc-
tion and assignment of increased
housing units for low-income fam-
ilies and those in the moderate and
middle-income brackets, the housing
shortage still remains acute with ap-
proximately 50 percent of all fam-
ilies living in substandard dwellings.

In the Virgin Islands as in other
areas there is a high concentration
of population and limited land. In-
dividuals are gradually being denied
the full freedom of choice in loca-
tion as well as type of housing. The
days when a family, rich or poor,
could build its house on an acre of
land are disappearing rapidly. Due
to the high cost of land and the lim-
ited supply, the trend the world over
is to build high rise units. This will
have to be taken into account in
future housing programs in the Vir-
gin Islands.

Both the Virgin Islands Housing
Authority which is responsible for

furnishing housing for low-income
families utilizing Federal funds, and
the Department of Housing and
Community Renewal, responsible for
providing emergency housing and
homes for moderate- and middle-in-
come families, are found with infla-
tionary building costs.

Here, as on the mainland, the
cost of owning a home is going up
faster than the average family's in-
come. Overall, there has been an
increase of 40 percent in the cost of
housing during the 5-year period
1965 to 1970. Major reasons for this
sharp rise are a higher price of
building materials, increase in land
costs, substantial hikes in wages, and
higher mortgage interest rates.

In order to combat higher costs
in the construction field, most build-
ers of Government-owned homes are
recommending the town house type
of construction.

Emergency Housing Program

During the fiscal year, the Depart-
ment of Housing and Community
Renewal received 803 applications
for housing from St. Thomas. Forty
families representing 126 persons
were placed in emergency housing.
There were 209 emergency units oc-
cupied at the close of the fiscal year.
As of June 30 there were 4,012 ap-
plications on file.

Twenty trailers have been received for emergency occupancy in St. Thomas. These trailers are fully furnished and mark the first time that trailers have been used in the Virgin Islands for emergency housing.

Sixteen trailers have been ordered for the Profit Self-Help Program. A total of 11 families will be relocated in these trailers until their self-help housing has been completed. The remaining five will be used for emergency purposes.

Groundbreaking for two 3-story apartment buildings consisting of 12 two- and three-bedroom apartments and four efficiencies in the Hospital Ground area was undertaken during the year. Two more such buildings are scheduled to be constructed in the Old Queen Louise site. The first eight of 100 emergency units have been completed by West Indies Enterprises. These apartments are

located at Estate Tutu and, while the Government is not yet committed for these buildings, a lease-purchase agreement appears favorable.

The Department is still managing and maintaining two buildings at Peter's Farm. Appliances and furniture are continuously being replaced.

The construction of single-family units is still under way at Campo Rico. A total of 26 single-family units are completed, but awaiting sewer connections.

Nineteen units consisting of two and three bed rooms are presently under construction. Of these nine are 90 percent completed and the remaining 10 are in various stages of construction.

Homestead and Home Loan Programs

Under this program, a total of 34 persons completed payment of the



Play area at the new Kirwan Terrace apartments on St. Thomas.

purchase price of homestead plots and received title thereto. The selling price of these parcels totaled \$23,296.87. During this same period, 10 scattered plots were allocated to persons found eligible to purchase homestead land. There are approximately 40 vacant plots throughout the various homestead areas to be allocated. These plots became vacant as a result of cancellations because of failure on the part of purchasers to make the necessary payments on the purchase price as stipulated in the purchase contract.

Twelve waivers were granted during the year which enabled the owners of homestead land to offer their properties as security for loans to construct their homes.

At the close of the fiscal year there were a total of 877 applications on file for homestead land: 357 on St. Croix, 488 on St. Thomas, and 32 on St. John.

The homestead and home loan fund was increased by an appropriation of \$100,000. With this sum and repayments on outstanding loans, sale of land and interest payments, the Department was able to process a total of 14 applications for construction loans amounting to \$136,000. At the close of this reporting period there were an additional 11 applications being processed amounting to \$110,000. The actual amount released on installments for loans approved prior to the beginning of the year and during this period amounted to \$144,500.

There are 28 applications on file for property improvement and construction loans amounting to \$240,000.

Under the Veteran Loan Program a total of 20 veterans received loans from the veterans housing loan fund to assist them to construct homes or to improve their homes, if already

constructed. Each loan was for the maximum of \$5,000 permissible under this program. Of these, 19 were filed during this reporting period. With the present balances in this fund, the Department is in a position to process applications as they are filed.

The Department of Housing and Community Renewal has constructed 427 individual housing units under the Moderate-Income Housing Program. These were constructed at three locations in St. Thomas and St. Croix: Estate Contant, St. Thomas—57; Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix—316; and Estate Bordeaux, St. Thomas—100.

At Estate Sion Farm there were 46 homes completed and financed prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. The remaining 270 homes were completed during this reporting period, of which 266 were financed by First National City Bank. These 312 homes were sold at \$12,500 each. Four were turned over to the Department of Health to be used for housing personnel employed by that Department.

Estate Contant, St. Thomas consists of 57 three-bedroom homes constructed on approximately one-eighth to one-fourth acre of land each and are priced at \$18,000. Thirty-seven of these homes have been sold to date. There are six homes still under construction, and are expected to be completed within the first quarter of the coming fiscal year. Four are unoccupied because they lack necessary access from the main road. Designs for entrances and steps are presently being planned. When completed, the Department of Public Works will be responsible for the construction. The remaining 10 homes are occupied on a rental basis and are expected to be sold when the necessary

steps to the properties are constructed.

The first phase of the Bordeaux community development consists of 100 three-bedroom homes, each constructed on approximately one-half acre of land at Estate Bordeaux, No. 6 West End Quarter, St. Thomas. Contracts were executed for all 100 homes prior to the beginning of this reporting period. It is expected that these homes will be financed by two Federal agencies, the Farmers Home Administration and Federal Housing Administration. The Farmers Home Administration will finance homes for persons whose combined income is low to moderate or under \$8,000 per annum. Purchasers who cannot meet the down payment required by Federal Housing will be permitted to occupy the premises under a lease-purchase agreement for a period of 1 year after which time it is expected that they will file an application for FHA insurance.

At the close of this reporting period, the Farmers Home Administration had accepted the first 26 homes located along the northern and southern sides of the main highway. Applications for these purchasers under this program were in process and are expected to be finalized within 60 days. Other houses will be accepted as the roads are completed and erosion problems are corrected.

The Altona community Development consists of 56 three-bedroom homes constructed at Estate Altona and Welgunst, St. Thomas and five individual homes constructed on privately owned land. All but one of these homes were completed prior to the beginning of this fiscal year and that one home was allocated during the year. Purchasers under this program agree to make monthly payments towards the purchase price of their homes for a period of 20

years at the rate of 5 percent per annum on the unpaid balance of the purchase price. Title to the premises passes to the purchaser upon completion of the payment of the purchase price.

Under the provisions of act 986 (bill 1920), this Department is authorized to issue deeds to occupants in emergency housing single family units and to accept a mortgage on said property as security for the payment of the purchase price. Previously a total of 35 deeds were issued and mortgages executed. In addition, one occupant at Hospital Ground became eligible and was deeded the property which she occupies. Plans are underway to transfer title to additional units under this program to qualified occupants at L. B. J. Gardens and Estate Campo Rico in St. Croix. The Department has continued to collect payments on the prices of these units.

As of June 30, 1970, accounts receivable amounted to \$1,619,728.74. This figure is broken down as follows: Homestead and home loan fund, \$550,284.32; Altona community development fund \$518,209.66; moderate-income housing fund, \$378,618.19; veterans housing fund \$153,802.15; emergency housing fund, \$16,647.31; and fund for public purposes (cistern loans) \$2,167.11.

Community Development Programs

During the present Administration a new technique was developed for speeding up the construction and financing of houses for moderate and low middle-income families. This new approach became necessary because the \$2 million seed money which was provided for the program was found to be insufficient to meet the need for present and future housing. For example the Sion Farm

project consisting of 316 houses cost the local government over \$3.6 million, not including roads and sidewalks which amounted to another \$850,000. In addition to the foregoing, the 100 houses at Bordeaux cost the government approximately \$1.3 million, exclusive of the roads which amounts to another \$500,000.

The new technique consists of getting developers to build homes on a turnkey basis providing paved roads, sidewalks and curbs using their own interim financing. The Virgin Islands Government then promotes the sales of these houses based on the list of applications for moderate-income housing and investigation of the family income.

Estate Paradise Mill is the first project built under this method of financing. The local government agreed to deposit the sum of \$250,000 as a guarantee for the construction of 208 two- and three-bedroom town houses valued at approximately \$5 million. The escrow account of \$250,000 is a guarantee that the Government would purchase unsold units after 90 days. Ground was broken for this project on March 14, 1970. The first eight units to be used as models will be completed early in September.

Another method of financing housing for moderate-income families during the fiscal year was to seek the assistance of the Federal Housing Administration in providing interim financing as well as long-term financing for Government-sponsored housing.

Actually, FHA has given assurance that it will approve over 620 units of moderate-income housing to be constructed in St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Subdivision and preliminary plans have been approved for the con-

struction of 300 three-bedroom houses at Estate Concordia, in Fredriksted. Upon completion of detailed drawings and minor adjustments this project will be approved by FHA.

A project to be constructed on a portion of the 161 acre tract Estate Nazareth has already received planning board approval as well as approval by FHA of the subdivision plan. It will consist of 320 town houses with all streets, sidewalks, curbs, recreational areas and community center. The 320 town houses and a public school are being built in accordance with phase I of the master plan for the area. Other facilities included in the master plan for Bordeaux. Work has begun 340 additional homes, a shopping center, church, and athletic stadium.

With the completion of the 100 houses at Estate Bordeaux, a 499-acre tract of land located in the western section of St. Thomas, the Department of Housing and Community Renewal requested that the planning board prepare a master plan for bordeaux. Work has begun already on the preparation of this plan. No further development of this area will be undertaken until the requested master plan has been completed and approved by the Legislature.

The Department also participated in the planning and preliminary financing of an additional 144 apartment units at the Warren E. Brown Apartments, formerly the Bluebeards Apartments. This project was approved by FHA and ground-breaking will take place around September 15. These units will be garden-type apartments which have proved very successful.

Rent Control Agency

During the fiscal year July 1, 1969,

to June 30, 1970, 137 petitions were filed with the Rent Control Agency.

Six of the petitions were filed by landlords asking that maximum monthly rental ceilings be fixed for their properties rented for residential purposes.

Aside from the 137 petitions which came on for adjudication, three of which were held over for additional pertinent information, the Rent Control Agency informally settled 60 cases. Those cases arose out of disputes between landlords and tenants for various reasons such as violations of the lease agreements, misunderstanding of the correct rental and scores of other circumstances which, if not settled, within the framework of the machinery of the Rent Control Law, would have given rise to litigation.

Virgin Islands Housing Authority

The Virgin Islands Housing Authority is a public corporation operating under the provisions of the U.S. Housing Act as amended. The Authority manages low-rent public housing projects on St. Croix and St. Thomas. The Authority also has projects in varying stages of planning and construction on St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Funds for the planning and construction of low-rent public housing projects are made available by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. During the year Federal funds in the amount of \$21,796,574 were approved for four projects totaling 1,056 units.

Funds for the management and maintenance of projects which are completed and occupied are obtained from rentals paid by the tenants and by an annual contributions grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Michael J. Kirwan project which



Construction of low-income housing on St. Croix uses precast slab walls that can be easily lowered into place. This project will provide 300 housing units.

consists of 138 units was completed in December and occupied. Another project consisting of 100 units located at Kingshill, St. Croix, was completed in March 1970 and has been occupied.

Modernization Program.—The modernization programs at Paul M. Pearson Gardens in St. Thomas and D. Hamilton Jackson Terrace, Ludvig E. Harrigan Court, and Bassin Triangle are near completion. It is the Authority's hope to expand this program to other projects. Funds were requested from MUD to modernize Ralph de Chabert Place in St. Croix and Oswald E. Harris Court in St. Thomas.

As of June 30, 1970, 12 projects totaling 2,847 units are under development.

It is expected that the homeownership program which has been submitted to the Housing Assistance Administration will be approved



A new housing project in St. Thomas—Kirwan Terrace.

within the very near future. When this program is approved, the tenants who reside in project VII-13, Estate Tutu, project VII-14, and Estate Mon Bijou will be able to own their own homes. As the other projects are constructed, efforts will be made to include them in the homeownership program.

Training sessions will soon get underway for tenants in the projects to be included under the homeownership program at this time. The main purpose of these sessions will be to educate the tenants of their responsibilities as home buyers.

Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board

The Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board continues to administer six urban renewal projects. In addition to its role in slum clearance and rehabilitation, the Board for the first time is engaged in providing housing.

Two structures were demolished and cleared from Water Gut and four properties were acquired. A 114-unit apartment project will be constructed under the 221(d)(3) program of FHA. The project will be



A new housing project nears completion near Frederiksted, St. Croix.



Exterior of new home for the elderly at Long Bay on St. Thomas.

financed by the Virgin Islands National Bank in the amount of \$2,972,700.

Developers expanded and improved nonresidential property No. 143, VIR-2 at No. 1 King Cross Street, Christiansted, which is part of the rehabilitation workload, by completing the construction of the 44-room Holgar Dansk Hotel.

Sixty middle-income apartments are planned for Lagoon Street, Fredriksted. In addition to the 221 apartments, there will be a private supplementary shopping and office center. This project is being financed by the Chase Manhattan Bank in the amount of \$1,956,600. Ground breaking for this project is scheduled for late July. The last remaining structure to be acquired in the area was acquired through con-

demnation and the structure has been demolished.

The Hill Street project in Fredriksted consists of 5.66 acres of land. This is a new project and consequently is still in the survey and planning stage. The application for loan and grant was filed with the Federal Government in September 1969.

Letters were sent to displaced small businesses in Barracks Yard, informing them of the availability of "Small Business Displacement Payments" and of the conditions determining eligibility. After investigations the required documents were prepared and seven businesses received small business displacement payments.

At Taarneberg Ross project, a

total of 32 families and three individuals were relocated from Pollyberg. Fifteen claims for moving expenses were paid in the amount of \$865.70. Nineteen structures were inspected and complete floor plan

drawings prepared for each. Seven final property surveys have been completed and notices of improvements required to meet property rehabilitation standards, sent to the owners.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND PROCUREMENT

Personnel: 119

Operating Appropriation: \$1,032,506

The Office of the Commissioner is charged with the administration and general supervision of the Department's activities. The functions of administration, personnel, budget, finance, and tax appeals are also directed from this office.

During the fiscal year the printing and graphic sections were relocated to building No. 1 (1st floor) in the Submarine Base. With the exception of the central warehouse and Division of Transportation, all activities are now located under one roof.

The Virgin Islands Tax Review Board heard and completed decision on 98 pending tax appeal cases. In addition it received and handled 398 of the 431 tax appeals filed for the 1968 tax year.

The St. Croix office has been given greater responsibilities in the conduct of business pertaining to that island. The Deputy Commissioner on St. Croix is now authorized to execute documents where the amount does not exceed \$100,000.

Division of Accounting

The division administered the operating accounts for the Division of the Department of Property and Procurement, as well as the rental, equipment, advertising and promotion, and transportation accounts

for the various departments and agencies of the Government of the Virgin Islands. Appropriations for the activities of the Department totaled \$1,002,306.

In addition to 2,756 requisitions, 927 miscellaneous disbursement vouchers were processed during the fiscal year.

Division of Procurement and Supply

The bulk of purchases made during fiscal year 1969-70 amounted to 10,395 with a dollar value of \$10,761,833.63. Supply contracts totaled 989, amounting to \$3,874,124.83. There were 46 construction contracts amounting to \$2,652,340.17, nine professional contracts amounting to \$23,734.16, and 355 miscellaneous contracts totaling \$889,661.55. There also were 436 purchases made under existing contracts of the General Services Administration totaling \$615,928.78. The number of direct purchases totaled 7,560 and amounted to \$2,706,044.14.

The number of purchase orders issued does not cover requisition for over-the-counter purchases under \$100, nor do they include requisitions issued against term contracts starting July 1, 1969, and ending June 30, 1970.

The largest contract awarded dur-

ing this fiscal year was to Pizzagalli Corporation in the amount of \$776,535, for the Bethlehem Gut and Southwest Interceptor on the island of St. Croix.

Greater emphasis has been placed on the "earmarking" of funds prior to the execution of contracts. This is to insure that money is available for payments of the contracts when due.

A purchase order check system is under consideration and is expected to expedite payment of small local accounts.

Division of Property, Weights and Measures

Among the land that was acquired during this fiscal year were parcels Nos. 1 and 1A, Estate Golden Grove, St. Croix, comprising 97.87 acres and parcel No. 20, Frydensborg-Slob and Upper Bethlehem, St. Croix, comprising 98.8369 acres. The acquisition cost of the parcels of Golden Grove, on which a new penitentiary will be constructed, was \$616,000. Parcel No. 20 Frydensborg-Slob and Upper Bethlehem was received as surplus property, through the General Services Administration, to be used solely for health purposes.

The Government is endeavoring to acquire a portion of Coki Point

and 200 acres of land at Estate Lovenlund in St. Thomas, for beach and recreational purposes. Negotiations are underway to acquire buildings on the three islands to be used for additional office space and a school. Large tracts of land on St. Croix are being appraised. When obtained they will be used for housing and other public purposes.

Weights and measures activities have been accelerated. Daily inspections are made of weighing and measuring devices.

Assistance was given to the Census Bureau and Tektite program. Several items of equipment were made available to enable them to carry out their programs.

Division of Transportation

Demands for services from the division have been steadily increasing. At present 160 vehicles are being repaired and maintained. Four new cars to replace older models have been ordered from the General Services Administration.

In addition to the cars maintained by the divisions in St. Thomas, gasoline is now being dispensed to vehicles of the Department of Public Safety. In St. Croix, where there is no motor pool, a gasoline pump has been installed by the Division to supply Government vehicles.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Personnel: 40

Operating Appropriation: \$630,379

While the bulk of the litigation in which the Department of Law was involved during fiscal year 1970 was centered around interpretations of the Internal Revenue Code, the most significant of its activities was in the area of Civil Rights.

In the case of the *Government of the Virgin Islands vs. Puerto Rican-cars, Inc.*, the Government instituted an action to enjoin the defendant from operating a car rental business in the Virgin Islands by reason of allegedly discriminatory practices on the part of the defendant with respect to Virgin Islanders. The action was brought under both the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Civil Rights Law of the Virgin Islands.

In a second action, on the theory that they were denied the equal protection of the laws, the plaintiffs, nonresident children of school age, in the case of *Hosier vs. Evans, et al*, prayed for declaratory and injunctive relief for themselves and on behalf of all other noncitizen children requesting that the court adjudge that they are entitled to attend the public schools of the Virgin Islands. Judge Almeric Christian, judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands, directed that neither the defendants, nor any persons, or agency acting on behalf of the Government shall in any way set up United States citizenship as a criterion for admission to any of the public

schools of the Virgin Islands and further ordered that the plaintiffs and members of their class be admitted into the public schools as of the school term commencing in the month of September 1970, with their admission to be on the same and equal basis as children who are U.S. citizens.

As a result of this decision, the Department of Education at the direction of the Governor has accelerated a program, initiated prior to the institution of the lawsuit to accommodate noncitizen children of school age, lawfully resident in the Virgin Islands.

In the case of *Chapman, et al vs. Gerard, et al* the plaintiff instituted a declaratory judgment action, declaring 17 V.I.C. S173 unconstitutional insofar as it bars him by reason of his noncitizen status from participation in the Virgin Islands territorial scholarship fund. Unlike the plaintiffs in the *Hosier* case, the plaintiff in this case was an alien admitted to permanent residence in the United States who graduated from St. Croix Central High in June 1969. His application for a loan was denied because of the citizenship requirement of section 173. The court held that insofar as 17 V.I.C. S173 sets up as a condition for participation in the program of grants under the territorial scholarship fund that an applicant be a citizen of the United States, "it

constitutes a clear violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is, therefore, invalid If this plaintiff's application be rejected, such rejection must be based on any or all of the other factors that are taken into consideration when a citizen applies, but in no event may he be debarred solely by reason of his alienage."

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, joined with the Honorable Melvin H. Evans, Governor of the Virgin Islands, in an action to declare null and void and of no legal effect act No. 2375 which established the Virgin Islands Port Authority.

The complaint alleged that the Legislature, acting in excess of its authority, enacted act No. 2375 which purported to alter the fundamental structure of the Government so as to infringe deeply upon the powers vested by law in the Governor and upon the supervisory power of the Secretary of Interior. The provisions of act No. 2375 were further challenged by reason of the fact that the Port Authority was granted the power to incur indebtedness and to issue general obligation bonds therefore in contravention of section 8 of the Revised Organic Act, 48 U.S.C. 1574, as amended, by 77 Stat. 335, which authorized general obligation bonds only for the construction and repair of hospitals, schools, libraries, gymnasias, athletic fields, sewers, sewage disposal plants, and water systems. A motion to join the Virgin Islands Port Authority as a party defendant was granted by the judge of the District Court who, at the same time, denied a motion to have the Governor of the Virgin Islands dropped as a party plaintiff and joined as a party defendant. The case is not yet at

issue since not all of the defendants have answered.

The Office of the Attorney General instituted an action against two newspapers in the Virgin Islands to recover money in the amount of \$21,030 and \$4,329 under the provisions of 31 V.I.C. S249, on the theory that contracts for the publishing of extracts from reports of the activities of the Departments of the Virgin Islands were illegally awarded without competitive bidding.

The Department of Law was host to the 63d annual conference of the National Association of Attorneys General. Consumer and investor protection, organized crime, Federal-State relationships, and the study of the offices of the attorneys general throughout the United States were the principal themes of the conference.

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Government of the Virgin Islands, the Attorney General attended a conference in Athens, Ga., on the subject of organized crime. Concrete results from attendance at this conference as well as conferences in Florida, have led to the development of a communications network joining the Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico and the United States mainland through Florida. Criminal records and other information in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the intelligence bureaus of State and city police can now be relayed almost instantaneously to the Virgin Islands. In addition, legislation has been developed, patterned after Rhode Island and Florida, to authorize the Attorney General to move for the dissolution of a corporation which is financed by money obtained from illegal activities, such

as gambling, prostitution, and book-making.

The Department of Law again played a significant role in the area of legislation, preparing or reviewing approximately 500 bills.

The continuing increase in governmental activities was again reflected in the corresponding increase in the number and types of legal documents which the Office of the Attorney General was called upon to prepare. To the customary deeds, leases, releases, waivers, contracts, opinions and regulations, were added the promissory notes, chattel mortgages, security agreements, applications and other forms used in the recently established Small Business Agency. In addition, the Attorney General participated in the preparation of the necessary documents in connection with the issuance of \$20 million electric power bonds by the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority.

Strikes, or threats of strikes on the part of Government employees, also keynoted fiscal year 1970, entering for the first time into the relationship between employees and the Government of the Virgin Islands. The Department of Law participated

in proceeding for the recognition of collective bargaining representatives as well as the negotiations leading up to the execution of contracts between the union and the departments of the Government. The provisions of the contracts relating to the salaries and pay scales affecting Government employment caused numerous changes in the statutory pay plan. This raised a question as to whether wage increases should be omitted from labor negotiations and permitted to remain only in the area of legislative action uninfluenced by labor negotiations, leaving working conditions and fringe benefits to negotiation and bargaining.

Such departments and agencies as the Department of Finance, Labor, Property and Procurement, Social Welfare, Public Safety, and the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority asked for the full-time assignment of staff attorneys. A full-time attorney was assigned during fiscal 1970 to the Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board. The Attorney General's staff also assumed the duty of preparing and filing all criminal misdemeanor complaints, including traffic offenses.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Personnel: 609

Operating Appropriation: \$4,852,248

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for all areas of police operations, preventing and fighting fires, corrections, parole and the office of the marshal.

During the fiscal year, the Department added more staff, expanded physical facilities and appointed an acting departmental business manager, all steps designed to improve efficiency.

At the end of the year, there were 234 police officers, a ratio of one officer for every 315 residents of the Islands. Because of a more aggressive recruiting program, 70 vacancies were filled.

The firefighters responded to 760 fire calls during fiscal 1970 as compared with 298 calls the year before.

Grants were awarded to the Department by the Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Commission which permitted improvement of the operations of the Department in the fields of communications, criminal investigation, juvenile affairs, corrections, and staff development.

There were numerous improvements in the area of police operations. With the institution of "Operation Accident Prevention," the number of vehicular accidents and fatalities decreased.

The Patrol Bureau received almost 15,000 calls during the year. Of this number, 4,599 required action by the Patrol Bureau, the others were handled by the investiga-

tion or traffic bureaus. In this period, 912 people were arrested and court charges were filed against 1,139 persons. The Bureau of Investigation handled 12 percent more cases during fiscal 1970 than in the preceding year.

In the area of communications, 12 new, improved radio units were purchased and installed in vehicles of the Department; a repeater was placed on Recovery Hill in St. Croix. These acquisitions afford a more extensive and better quality radio communications coverage. Radio communication was established also with the Office of Civil Defense. In the near future, several walkie-talkies will be purchased for use by personnel on special details away from other modes of communication. A new police teletype system was put into effect connecting St. Thomas and St. Croix. In addition, teletype operations were established between the Virgin Island, Puerto Rico, and United States mainland offices of law enforcement agencies.

A sector patrol system was put into effect to provide complete coverage of St. Thomas and St. Croix via mobile police vehicles. Twelve cars and nine motorcycles were acquired—replacing some older models and augmenting the number of vehicles available for police operation.

A Bureau of Juvenile Affairs, funded by the Virgin Islands Law

Enforcement Commission, was established and began formal operations December 1, 1969. The emphasis of its activities is on prevention and the Bureau has adopted as its philosophy "Help Through Service." The Bureau was staffed after an intensive 13-week training program and juvenile delinquency contact cards were introduced so that statistics on this area can be compiled on a sound basis. Whereas there were 248 cases handled by the police in fiscal 1969, fiscal 1970 recorded 465 cases, 307 on St. Thomas and 158 on St. Croix. Of the total, 413 were male and 52 female.

In conjunction with other agencies, the Department formulated plans for two major operations. The first, in cooperation with the Office of Civil Defense, is designed to set up procedures in the event of hurricane, flood, airplane crash, or similar disasters. The second, developed with the assistance of representatives of the North Atlantic Fleet, deals with procedures in case of riot or civil commotion. Department personnel are being given specialized training in dealing with such emergencies.

Highway Safety

A total of 23,172 vehicles of all types were registered as operating in the Islands during the fiscal year. There were a total of 4,578 accidents during the period; 1,792 on St. Croix, and 2,786 on St. Thomas and St. John. In all, 1,428 persons were injured; 642 on St. Croix and 786 on the other two islands. There were 19 fatalities as a result of traffic accidents.

A new vehicle inspection lane was constructed at Estate Anna's Hope in St. Croix and a new building to house the Traffic and License Bu-

reau in Christiansted was completed. More traffic signs and lines were installed.

During fiscal 1970-71, the licensing operation will be placed under the Bureau of Business Management. There were about 16 officers engaged in nonpolice or clerical tasks in this Bureau. This group will be restored to the Patrol Bureau as soon as possible to reassume regular police duties.

Bureau of Criminal Investigation

A total of 2,922 cases were handled by the Bureau, an increase over the 2,616 handled the year before.

The Department of Public Safety has a unit specifically charged with criminal intelligence functions. The prime objective of the criminal intelligence unit is to gather, analyze, and disseminate information about organized crime and vice.

The unit became a full voting member of law enforcement intelligence units in the United States and Canada, and received tribute for assistance given—for example, the unit was responsible for the apprehension of four fugitives from the United States mainland in our jurisdiction. The unit has been linked via teletype to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Puerto Rico Police Department, and through relays to the F.B.I. National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C., and other individual States and Canada. Since the opening of the circuits, the criminal intelligence unit has sent and/or received 215 messages at no cost to the Virgin Islands Government.

Home Guards

Increasing demands for police services make the Home Guard a vital part of the Department. Dur-

ing the fiscal year, the Home Guards continued to assist in providing coverage at numerous functions. On St. Croix they were especially valuable in directing traffic. Some of the Home Guards functioned, for the first time, as undercover agents for the police operations of the Department.

School Guards

Once again this group of women performed their task of protecting school children in such fashion as to bring credit to the Department. There were 53 members of this force during the year, serving 90 percent of the schools in the Virgin Islands.

Fire Division

The firefighters responded to 760 fire calls during the year, of which 53 were false alarms. The dollar value of fire damages amounted to \$837,705. The greater damage occurred on St. Croix which recorded a loss of \$677,904.90. Two-thirds of this loss resulted from two fires.

Several fires were of the grass and brush type and plagued the Islands during January and May. An investigative unit was organized during the latter portion of the fiscal year, because many of the January and May fires appeared to be of suspicious origin. Several cases were pending in court at the close of the fiscal year as a result of the work of this unit.

Many firefighters were added to the force bringing the total to 109. Funds were appropriated for the construction of fire stations at Estate Tutu in St. Thomas, Coral Bay in St. John, and Frederiksted and Cotton Valley in St. Croix.

During Fire Prevention Week, all

schools, hospitals, and some businesses were visited, pamphlets on fire prevention were distributed, and lectures and demonstrations were given on the use of fire safety equipment. During the year, 57 buildings were condemned as fire hazards—11 of which were demolished. Training also received attention during the year—lieutenants to corporals attended the management and supervision seminar at the College of the Virgin Islands; one fireman was sent to Hendersonville, N.C., for a first-aid instructor's course, and a captain attended the 22d annual seminar and meeting of the International Association of Arson Investigators.

Correction

At the close of the year there were 25 inmates at Fort Christian, 925 having been admitted during the year and 913 released. At the Richmond Penitentiary there were 22 inmates in the detention center at the year end and 51 long-term inmates. At the Richmond Penitentiary a recreation program was continued including cricket and basketball. A work-release program allows inmates to work in Government agencies as a means of retaining contact with normal society. A determined effort was made during the year to enlist the help of citizens in volunteer programs in various aspects of the penitentiary.

Physical rehabilitation of facilities progressed. Richmond Penitentiary was improved by a new messhall, detention quarters, and a visiting room. The work program was expanded to include shoe repair and tailor shops. The fishing program was broadened by the acquisition of a larger boat and more fish pots. The site has been acquired for a new penitentiary on St. Croix.

Parole Board

The Parole Board met twice, as usual, during fiscal year 1969-70. In December, seven inmates were recommended for parole; six paroles were granted. In June, five inmates were recommended for parole; three were granted. Efforts are being made to give the inmates a clearer understanding of the parole system and the work-release program.

Office of the Marshal

The large workload of this office continued to present problems, notably the amount of time required by deputies' appearances in court and the lack of motor vehicles. A total of 29,846 documents were processed during the year. It was recommended that this department be placed under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court.

Training

Two officers were permitted to further their education in police science and administration at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. One is majoring in penology; the other in criminology. In addition, the study leave for a detective has been extended to permit him to complete a bachelor of science degree in police science and administration at Howard University in Washington, D.C. The enrollment of Department personnel at the College of the Virgin Islands continues to increase.

Several in-service training programs were conducted in order to update police methods and procedures of the older personnel. Accentuated was supervisory and command training for all captains to corporals; these seminars were conducted by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation. In addition, seminars were held dealing with police procedures, traffic control, accident investigation, narcotics, and police legal decisions. During the fiscal year, the police officers were able to continue in an on-going firearms training program.

The police recruit training program was extended from 6 weeks to 6 months with consequent time for more complete training. Several in-service training programs were conducted in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies: Command supervisory training, police legal decisions, police procedures, narcotics and dangerous drugs, firearms, arson investigation, supervision and group performance, and labor-management relations. The training curriculum of the Department will be further expanded during the coming fiscal year.

The training section is staffed by a director who is based in St. Croix; he is assisted by a police lieutenant who is in charge of the St. Thomas operations, two patrolmen who function as training supervisors—one for each island—and a prison guard who conducts the physical education program on both islands. The training staff is aided by visiting part-time instructors both from inside and outside the Department. During fiscal year 1969-70, the emphasis was mainly on police operations; eventually, its program will extend to cover all areas of the Department. However, in addition to the training function, the staff assisted in recruitment and selection of police and correction personnel, and is charged with the administration and supervision of the Police Cadet Corps. The staff also has been mainly responsible for its own research and development.

Community Relations

The Bureau of Community Relations completed another fruitful year of carrying out its aim of fostering a good relationship between the Department and the public. Through this Bureau, the public has been kept informed of the activities of the Department, and feedback from the public has been channeled to the appropriate offices in the Department. The Bureau averages two releases each day with such vital information as traffic changes, location of fires, crimes committed, new laws

affecting the public and old laws to be observed.

Many interagency programs were conducted during fiscal year 1969-70. Two such programs were: The Lions' Club purchased and donated 100 decals for the Department vehicles reminding the public of the police emergency telephone number -915. Ninety-five press cards were issued to the news media of the Virgin Islands in order to make them more readily identifiable to the member of this Department as they conduct their operations.

See appendix F for report of criminal cases handled.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Personnel: 46

Operating Appropriation: \$19,400

The two divisions of the municipal court—the division of St. Thomas and St. John and the division of St. Croix—handled a total of 18,323 cases in fiscal 1970. They operate with a total expenditure of \$400,192.

Division of St. Thomas and St. John

This division disposed of 9,873 cases during the year. The division received 546 applications for marriage licenses and 492 marriages reported.

The St. Thomas and St. John division collected a total of \$77,901.50 from court fines, notary fees, court costs and fees and other charges, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year. In addition, a total of \$136,458.76 was deposited with the court for disbursement in reciprocal and domestic support cases, representing an increase of 4 percent over fiscal 1969. Cash bonds, executions and judgments deposited with the court decreased almost 16 percent from a total of \$135,624.03 for fiscal 1969 to \$113,705.94.

Division of St. Croix

This division handled a total of

8,450 cases during fiscal 1970. The division processed 673 applications for marriage licenses, and 587 marriages were reported.

Collections for the division decreased approximately 7 percent, amounting to \$71,931 collected from court fines, notary fees, court costs and fees and other charges compared to \$77,076 for the previous fiscal year. In addition, the division collected a total of \$185,818.41 for disbursements in reciprocal and domestic support cases, as compared with the \$171,635.15 collected in the previous year. Cash bonds, executions, and judgments handled by the division amounted to \$232,783.07 compared to \$248,876.69 for the previous fiscal year.

The court was given increased independence as a separate branch of the Government by the passage by the Legislature and the approval of the Governor of a lump sum budget for the fiscal year 1970-71.

Another legislative act, approved June 26, 1970, provided for a course in stenotype in lieu of shorthand given by the Department of Education. This step was taken to increase the potential number of court reporters.

OFFICE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Personnel: 11

Operating Appropriation: \$111,223

Since its establishment in 1958, the courts have relied increasingly upon assistance from the Office of Probation and Parole. The office submits presentence reports on individuals awaiting sentence, prepares reports on contempt matters pertaining to child support, supervises persons placed on probation and parole and, in general, assists the courts in whatever manner the judges deem necessary.

The Office of Probation and Parole handled a total of 417 cases during the year ended June 30, 1970. Of this load, 256 were for the municipal court, 125 for the district court, 24 reports for other states, and 12 preparaloe applications.

At the beginning of fiscal 1970, a total of 419 persons were under supervision. During the year, 225 cases were referred to the office for supervision and at the end of the year, the number was 381.

Along with increasing prosperity and population there has been an

increase in the crime rate, and the Office of Probation and Parole is presently heavily burdened with requests from the five judges for information on individuals who appear before them.

Also contributing to this increased work load is the fact that the Office of Probation and Parole is becoming better known to mainland agencies through its affiliation with the Interstate Compact Administration. It is handling increased requests for information on persons who, once having lived in the Virgin Islands, are now involved with the courts on the mainland or who, for rehabilitation purposes, are requesting permission to relocate in the Islands.

To alleviate the problem of heavier workload, the office during fiscal 1970 hired more probation officers. In St. Thomas the addition of a woman probation officer greatly increased the efficiency of the department in dealing with female probationers.

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Personnel: 5

Operating Appropriation: \$66,570

The primary responsibility of the Office of Civil Defense is the survival of the population in the face of disaster, either natural or nuclear.

By reason of a Federal grant to the Territory, a plan for the emergency management of resources was prepared, submitted for review to the Office of Emergency Preparedness, Executive Offices of the President, Washington, D.C., and accepted as workable and operational to meet the requirements of the Territory in the event of disaster whether man-made or natural.

Major program emphasis was given to the planning and development of a system of communication embracing the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John in times of emergency and for day-to-day usage. This was accomplished by two appropriations totaling \$70,000, which permitted the office to move from restricted telephonic service to a more sophisticated VHF-FM radio emergency network involving the use of portable transistorized transceivers in conjunction with a system of base and repeater stations strategically placed to insure immediate response in the handling of operations between this office and the field. Base stations were placed in Government House, in St. Thomas and St. Croix, and in the Office of the Administrator of St. John in addition to that at Civil Defense headquarters in St. Thomas. Repeater stations were lo-

cated at Mountain Top, St. Thomas; at Recovery Hill, St. Croix; and at Mammie Hill in St. John. The result is blanket radio coverage and control of all three islands. Christiansted and Frederiksted towns have been successfully linked together, and Coral Bay in St. John which could only be reached by spasmodic telephone communication, is now within touch of Cruz Bay and the sister islands by the flick of a finger.

In 1969, the office became involved in a series of incidents which tested and proved its effectiveness in relation to the communities it serves.

During the earlier part of the year, a series of bush fires broke out throughout the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. Because of dry weather, our field personnel were called upon to assist the Insular Fire Department in providing manpower, water, and relaying dispatches to police headquarters, public works, and private industry for help and services needed in the fire areas.

In April of 1970 torrential rains descended upon the island causing mudslides, damage to roads and highways, clogging sewers as well as damaging watermains. The staff and field operations personnel coordinated assistance and participated in traffic control, sandbagged the Queen Louise Home, assisted flood victims in relocating and provided

emergency transportation for children from schools to home.

When a DC-9 bound from Puerto Rico to another Caribbean destination crashed off the northeastern tip of St. Croix with 63 passengers aboard, our radio communication system again played a part in rescue operations by relaying instructions to and from the Charles Harwood Hospital in Christiansted where the injured were being taken.

Just prior to the close of April 1970, we were alerted to the need

for additional portable transceivers to assist the Department of Public Safety in its enforcement activities, both in St. Thomas and in St. Croix. To meet the need, some 10 units formerly operating on the fire department frequency were recrystallized and placed on the civil defense frequency. With this increased communicating capability, the Department of Public Safety was able to solve several major crimes and disturbances on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PLANNING BOARD

Personnel: 26

Operating Appropriation: \$298,821

The Virgin Islands Planning Board, in the office of the Governor, is charged with the preparation of comprehensive and general plans for adoption, after public hearing, by the Legislature as the basis for the development of the Virgin Islands. In addition, the Planning Board is responsible for the adoption and the administration of approved zoning regulations establishing the construction use, and development of lands, buildings, and structures; height of buildings; population density; business and advertising signs; lot sizes and coverage; subdivision of land; orderly development of prospective street systems in the Virgin Islands. Further, the Planning Board is authorized to provide planning assistance to any public agency or body of the Virgin Islands.

The Board functions as an advisory body to the Governor, and is composed of 13 territorial citizens appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature for staggered terms of office.

New Assignments During the Fiscal Year

The Governor appointed the planning director as representative of the Virgin Islands to the Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, making him responsible for updating of

the overall economic development plan for the Virgin Islands as well as reviewing and endorsing applications for financial assistance from EDA.

The Board was also assigned the responsibility for developing a water resources development plan.

Public Hearings

No significant changes occurred in the pattern of public hearings held during the fiscal year. At the 30 public hearings held during the year, a total of 297 items were handled. This represents an increase of 35 items or 13 percent over the previous year.

From seven to 19 items were heard at each of the monthly public hearings held at Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix. On St. Thomas from five to 21 items were heard at each of the monthly public hearings held in the Planning Board Office at the Submarine Base. At each public hearing, a wide variety of special exceptions was discussed.

At the six public hearings held at the Julius Sprauve School, Cruz Bay, St. John, 14 requests for special exception and one request for variance to lot size were heard.

Zoning Administration

During the fiscal year, a total of 310 applications for special excep-

tions or variances were received; 231 were processed by the staff of which 186 were granted by the Board, and 33 were denied.

The most significant combined variance and special exception granted was the Ha'Penny Bay complex on St. Croix consisting of three 21-story apartment towers with 232 units each, and a 25-story hotel with 560 units.

Other significant hotel special exceptions granted included: 500 hotel rooms at Enfield Green, 400 at Little Princess, 343 at La Vallee, and 200 each at Cane Bay, Judith Fancy, St. John, Salt River, and Welcome Estates, St. Croix; 400 hotel rooms and 316 hotel rooms at Smith Bay, 300 at Bolongo Bay, 178 at Hull Bay, 150 at Bakkeroe, St. Thomas; 197 hotel rooms at Chocolate Hole, St. John.

A 23-acre regional shopping center at Concordia, St. Croix, was also granted a special exception.

A marine sciences teaching facility of Fairleigh Dickinson University at Estate North Slob, St. Croix, was granted a special exception. A dormitory, dining hall, classrooms, and laboratory are to be included in the campus development.

On St. Thomas, the Antilles School was permitted to be relocated to Frenchman's Bay; a school for the Apostolic Faith Church to be built at Smith Bay.

Development of St. John

Among the special exceptions requested for activities on St. John was the Chocolate Hole condominium hotel complex with a potential 310 sleeping areas (hotel rooms) on 12.5-acre site. In its approval of the site for hotel and apartment use, plus 275 seat capacity to 197 bedrooms, the Board required the provision of adequate employee housing.

Subdivisions

By action of the Legislature (act No. 2439) it is no longer necessary for a developer to petition the Planning Board to approve subdivision plans; instead the Planning Director is authorized to approve such plans. The Planning Director approved a total of 61 preliminary plats or general subdivision plans with a total of 897 lots on 554 acres during the fiscal year. He also approved 62 final plats, with a total of 1,340 lots on 858 acres.

Proposed Zoning Ordinance

A new zoning ordinance, the result of a 2-year study of existing land uses, zoning laws and practices in the Virgin Islands, was completed by Walter H. Blucher, planning consultant of Arlington, Vt., through cooperation of both staff and members of the Planning Board and of local officials and businessmen. This project, number V.I.P.-4, was financed in part with a planning assistance grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the provisions of section 701 of the housing act as amended.

The proposed ordinance takes into consideration among other things the laws applicable to the Virgin Islands; the topography, traditions, and customs of building; the economy of the Territory and the need for land suitable for light industry and for low-cost housing. The resulting proposal is clear and specific in the regulations and conditions which it establishes governing the erection of buildings, and use of land and water for trade, industry, residence, and other specified purposes.

The islands would be divided into zoning districts within which certain uses would be permitted by

right and others by condition. All necessary terms would be clearly defined. The kind and classes of each use would be designated for which buildings and other structures could be permitted to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, repaired, or used in each district. Lot occupancy and population density would be regulated and limited. Minimum-size yards and other open spaces would be provided. Off-street parking and loading requirements would be established. Finally, a penalty would be provided for the violation of the ordinance.

The proposed zoning ordinance was approved in principle on May 21, 1970, by the Virgin Islands Planning Board. Prior to the presentation to the Legislature, a series of discussions and public hearings of the ordinance will be held with lo-

cal civic and professional associations, and the community.

Hotel Development

Tourism has been the major source of income for the Territory. It has been thought that the more hotel rooms available, the greater the typical individual income. The total cost of such development, however, has not been fully considered.

The Legislature of the Virgin Islands sought statistical material from the Planning Board concerning hotel rooms available, under construction, and others for which special exception had been granted but construction had not yet begun. At the close of the fiscal year, the updated hotel room figures (including privately, corporately, and condominium-owned hotels) were the following:

	St. Croix	St. Thomas	St. John	Total
Available (estimate) -----	1,667	2,529	257	4,453
Under construction (PWD) -----	237	0	0	237
Granted fiscal year 1969 -----	2,478	2,351	20	4,849
Granted fiscal year 1970 -----	3,457	1,689	125	5,271

The Planning Board established a policy requiring any hotel for which a special exception would be granted to have as accessory to their principal facilities, housing for employees to the hotel. A study undertaken by the staff of employment in 35 hotels found that the number of employees was related to the number of rooms, efficiency of layout and design, management policies, vacancy rates, and facilities.

Preservation of Historic Assets

For 2 years, since the passage of enabling legislation "To Provide for the Conservation and Preservation of Historic and Cultural Assets of the Virgin Islands, and for Other Purposes" (act 2258), the Planning

Board has been concerned with its implementation and enforcement.

Twenty-two applications for the approval of changes to architectural features within the Charlotte Amalie historic and architectural control district were granted during the fiscal year, and five within the Christiansted district.

General standards to guide the approval of the erection and display of signs, certain appurtenant fixtures, and change of color have been prepared by the staff for submission to the Planning Board.

The cooperation of interested shop and/or property owners is being enlisted to enforce the legislation and to strengthen the unique character of the shopping areas.

School Site Plans

At the request of the Virgin Islands Department of Education, the Planning Board staff prepared schematic plans and reviewed bid proposals for an elementary school to be located at Estate Lindberg Bay and a secondary school to be located at Estate Nazareth, both on St. Thomas. The Lindberg Bay site is confirmed in space and flat. Vehicular and pedestrian circulation would be separated. Each of three age groups (kindergarten, grades 1-3, and grades 4-6) would have its own play areas. These areas would be shared with neighboring residents after school hours and on weekends.

The Nazareth site is rugged, steep, and wooded. Small classroom buildings would be sited on steeper slopes to give the effect of a residential village. Recreation facilities would be on flatter land and would be shared with the community.

Day Care Center For The Handicapped

At the request of the Division of Child Health and Crippled Children Services of the Virgin Islands Department of Health, a schematic architectural plan was designed for a handicapped children's day-care center. A central sky-lit area would be provided for indoor play. Surrounding this area would be spaces for other purposes. A further recommendation was made to surface the facade with exposed stone similar to that of the new buildings at the College of the Virgin Islands, which is adjacent to the proposed site of the center.

Long Bay Recreation

At the request of the Office of the Governor and the Department of

Conservation and Cultural Affairs, the 1967 plans of the Planning Board staff for the utilization of the Long Bay fill area on St. Thomas were revised. Schematics and final working drawings were prepared with specifications. Facilities would include two tennis courts with spectator seating, a half-sized Olympic swimming pool, wading pool, tot park, general-purpose pavillion, concrete boardwalk, shaded sitting areas, and depressed parking lot.

Grambokola Hill Site Analysis

The former naval magazine storage area on Grambokola Hill between Krum and Lindberg Bays, St. Thomas was recently acquired by the local government. As the site has development potential of interest to the Office of the Governor and the Department of Housing and Community Renewal, a site analysis and feasibility study were conducted.

Conference Center

At the request of the Office of the Governor, five sites on St. Thomas were evaluated each with regard to its feasibility as a location for convention facilities. Such a conference center would serve 300 conferees and permit expansion. Primary locational features considered were views, freedom from interfering noise, and Government ownership of the land.

Estate Nazareth

Three competitive proposals for a Turnkey housing project on Government land at Estate Nazareth, No. 1 Red Hook Quarter were reviewed by the Planning Board prior to the approval of one leading to final negotiations between the developer and the Department of Housing and Community Renewal.

The Virgin Islands Planning Office

A broader framework was given territorial planning, shortly before the close of the fiscal year, by the passage of bill No. 4272, act No. 2774, by the Legislature and the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

A new chapter 2 was added to title 3 (executive) of the *Virgin Islands Code* creating the Virgin Islands Planning Office as an administrative unit within the executive office of the Governor and providing for the "Preparation of a Comprehensive

Plan for the Physical, Social, and Economic Development of the Virgin Islands and for their Purposes." The act provides the basis for truly comprehensive planning through a centralized territorial agency. The act incorporates many of the recommendations, pertaining to unifying the planning efforts, of the Select Commission on Reorganization of the Government of the Virgin Islands. Similar legislation was developed by the Council of State Governments and has been adopted by several States.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

Personnel: 9

Operating Appropriation: \$84,095

The Bureau of Statistics and Economic Studies was established in 1967 and charged with three major responsibilities:

1. Make available data, statistics and analyses as requested by the Governor.
2. Recommend improvements in collecting, processing, and disseminating statistical information on Government departments and agencies.
3. Take surveys and census of labor force, housing, income, food prices, consumer (cost-of-living) prices, et cetera, and conduct studies necessary for an understanding of economic and social conditions in the Virgin Islands.

The major, continuing statistical projects of the Bureau are to develop information on food prices, labor force, employment, and domestic net income and gross product accounts.

In addition the Bureau has a variety of other duties, during fiscal 1970 the Bureau was involved in the following specific activities:

The U.S. Bureau of the Census was assisted in its work through the Bureau's formulating the questionnaire for the Virgin Islands; selecting maps for determining enumeration districts; and estimating a required budget to fix local contribution to total costs.

An apparent discrepancy between rum shipments and excise tax revenue, was investigated and a study instituted which caused the Internal Revenue Service to add \$1.5 million to the Island's excise tax revenue.

Estimates of revenues were prepared for determining monthly allotments by the budget director and projections undertaken for inclusion in budget documents for fiscal 1970 and 1971. These estimates have proved to be close to actual receipts.

Estimates of the labor force and population were prepared to meet the requests of various departments.

In order to estimate business activity in the Islands, imports from foreign countries were compiled and analyzed.

A survey was made to estimate the needs of small businesses for loans.

Various statements were prepared on aspects of economic planning, program budgeting, and information systems for the use of the budget director and the Commissioner of Finance for several purposes including evaluation of bills to be submitted to the Legislature.

The Industrial Incentive Board and the Wool Board were provided with statements on tax incentives and quota determination for their consideration and guidance.

Food Prices

A survey of food prices is taken quarterly. First quarter, 1969 findings will be reported shortly, collection of data has been continued quarterly.

The procedure used is the same as that used by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of its consumer price index program on the mainland. In the Virgin Islands, 79 food items in five supermarkets—three in St. Thomas and two in St. Croix—are priced: The 79 items priced are identical with those priced on the mainland, thus permitting comparison of food prices in the Virgin Islands with those on the mainland.

Because various food items have a different importance in the consumption pattern of one community compared with another, differences in prices are more meaningfully revealed when the comparison is of a "food basket" consisting of items that typically meet consumption needs everywhere.

National Accounts Estimates

This project, initiated 3 years ago, is being pursued under the guidance of an outside consultant whose fee is included in the Bureau's appropriations by the Islands' Legislature.

The preparation of a system of national accounts for the Virgin Islands first resulted in an estimate of net and gross domestic income for 1964 and 1965. Estimates of the national accounts will be extended to 1969 by a shortcut method. These estimates must be considered tentative.

A start has been made in developing a product estimate for 1964 and 1965 to match the income estimates for those years. That is, the estimating procedure has been outlined, and the information required from the income tax returns has been transcribed along with the income data. This additional work is to go forward in fiscal 1971. It is anticipated that tabulations of gross national product will be forthcoming by December 1971.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Personnel: 23

Operating Appropriation: \$334,924

Total budget for the Virgin Islands Office of Economic Opportunity for fiscal 1970 was \$2,103,672 with \$1,768,748 of this amount coming from Federal funds and the balance, \$334,924, coming from local

funds appropriated by the Virgin Islands Legislature. Major projects, amounts budgeted, and the name of the local administering agency are shown in the following table:

Program	Funding level	Local administering agency
Head start -----	631,000	Department of Education.
Alien emphasis -----	63,678	Congress of Alien Organizations.
Legal services -----	117,000	V. I. Community Legal Services.
Health outreach -----	30,580	Department of Health.
School-age education -----	42,570	United Alien Association.
Family education -----	331,852	Catholic Social Center.
VISTA -----	164,346	Office of the Governor.
Administration -----	171,196	Office of the Governor.
Economic development (fund as part of Administration)		
Neighborhood Youth Corps, out-of-school -----	461,900	Department of Health.
Neighborhood Youth Corps, in-school -----	89,550	Office of the Governor.
Total -----	2,103,672	
Federal Share -----	1,768,748	
Local Share -----	334,924	

The executive director of the Virgin Islands Office of Economic Opportunity is a staff member of the Office of the Governor. During this fiscal year he also served as the community action program director. In this capacity he was responsible to the Community Action Agency.

This office had responsibility for some 11 programs this past year. They are: (1) Head Start, which provides educational, nutritional, and medical services to 540 Virgin Island preschool children through the operation of 35 centers (20 on

St. Thomas and 15 on St. Croix). (2) Alien emphasis, which serves the alien population in a liaison capacity, offering representation and guidance with problems, most often related to Government agencies, work situations, and education for alien children. (3) Legal services, which provided free legal assistance to financially disadvantaged Virgin Islanders in some 795 legal actions (448 on St. Thomas/St. John and 247 on St. Croix). (4) Health outreach, which provides free medical assistance to Virgin Island residents

in the areas of on-site diagnosis, treatment, referral, screening and immunization programs, health education, X-rays, and consultation concerning nutrition and environmental sanitation. The two mobile health units served some 1,878 persons this past year. (5) School-age education, which operates the Caribbean Community School on St. Croix, providing basic educational services to some 275 children who would otherwise be deprived of schooling. (6) Family education, which operates and coordinates community development programs through community organizations which involve themselves in such projects as self-help housing, rat control, clean-up programs, and activities designed to secure better housing and roads, more efficient garbage collection, more street lights, et cetera. Last year the program motivated more than 8,000 members of the poor community to participate in over 14,000 recipient actions. (7) VISTA, which in addition to providing some of its 45 volunteers for work in related agencies (Legal Services, Health Outreach, Family Services), operates preschool and remedial and tutorial programs for

550 Virgin Islands children (250 in St. Thomas, 250 in St. Croix, and 50 in St. John). (8) Economic development, which seeks to aid Virgin Islanders in obtaining Small Business Administration loans and has also applied for funding for a comprehensive credit union project which it hopes to begin this next year. (9) Neighborhood Youth Corps, in-school project, which provides work experience for youngsters between the ages of 14 and 21 who are still in school. This year 279 young people were served, 145 of these during the summer. (10) Neighborhood Youth Corps, out-of-school project, which provides work experience for teenagers either 16 or 17 years old who have left school, and attempts to secure permanent employment for them, increase their skills and thus their employability, or encourage them to return to school. Last year it served almost 300 youths. (11) Administration, which includes coordinating all of the above projects with one another and with related programs of other agencies. It also provides planning, technical assistance, fiscal services, and evaluation to each project.

VIRGIN ISLANDS COMMISSION ON YOUTH

Personnel: 5

Operating Appropriation: \$58,687

The core membership of the Commission is comprised of the youth delegates of the Virgin Islands 1970 White House Conference Planning Commission. The Commission was successfully involved with youth in a wide variety of activities during the year.

One of the most successful programs of the Commission, called the "Community Conscious Program" by the young graduate students who conceived, wrote and designed it, involved over 150 young teenagers on St. Thomas and St. Croix in a study of community problems and community needs. They were led by college students and implemented some solutions to some of the problems they studied.

The Commission has long recommended driver education in the high schools and expended money for films, slides, pamphlets, instruction books, et cetera. This material was turned over to the Department of Education.

A committee of the Commission worked with the Legislative Council on legislation which was approved and went into effect for the summer of 1970, providing for a greater range of employment for youth by providing subsidization for private and nonprofit agencies to establish summer projects involving youth employment.

The Commission devoted much of its time and energy to planning for the Virgin Islands participation in the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth. A working committee was established involving members of the Commission and a large number of the youth from all three islands. Youth were in the majority and were given a primary role in the planning and carrying out of all activities.

In February 1970, after 6 months and many planning meetings, the Virgin Islands held its Little White House Conference on Children and Youth. Three nationally known speakers addressed the group. Almost 100 delegates attended including youths and adults from Puerto Rico, Grenada, Antigua, Tortola, Barbados, and Dominica. While most of the topics covered were primarily of interest to Virgin Islands youth, some time was spent discussing Caribbean problems and the relationships between youth of the Islands. A number of recommendations came out of the conference and the young people, working through the Youth Council have been actively working to achieve fulfillment of their recommendations.

The Commission strongly supported the admittance of all youth into the public schools system and also

the alien self-help school at Barrenspot in St. Croix.

A number of significant recommendations were made by the Commission during the year: among them was one to lower the voting age to 18 years; a bill granting authorization for the Virgin Islands to do this is presently before Congress; another was to extend absentee ballots to college students, and a bill authorizing this is presently in a subcommittee of the Virgin Islands Legislature.

Several recommendations of the Commission regarding recreation were fulfilled, notably the addition of facilities to the Pine Peace area in St. John, and Roosevelt Park in St. Thomas.

In addition, the Youth Commission was represented on the following governmental commissions and committees:

1. Law Enforcement Commission and its task forces on juvenile delinquency and alcohol and drug abuse.
2. Human Resources Commission.
3. Comprehensive health planning.
4. Vocational Rehabilitation Planning Commission.
5. Citizens for Drug Education.

The Youth Councils on all three islands, which supply the young

people who serve as youth representatives to the Commission and have helped the Commission keep in touch with the needs, problems and thinking of youth, were very active during fiscal 1970.

Representatives of the councils served on the following agencies:

The Virgin Islands White House Conference Planning Committee

The District Youth Committees

The Law Enforcement Commission

The Comprehensive Health Planning Commission

The District School Health Planning Committees

Vocational Rehabilitation Planning Committee

Social Welfare Board

The District Nutrition Committees

The Citizens for Drug Education Inc.

The St. Croix Drug Education Associations, Inc.

For the coming fiscal year the Commission on Youth recommended to the Governor that he appoint a person with Cabinet status to advise him on matters of youth needs and to help him establish a youth policy. The Governor at the close of the year met with the Commission and accepted this recommendation.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Personnel: 35

Operating Appropriation: \$318,659

Several programs provided for in legislation passed last year were implemented in fiscal 1970. A large number of programs to improve personnel management were carried forward or initiated and the retirement program was improved. Gradual decentralization lead to increasing participation by the St. Croix office in areas of recruitment, testing, certification and position reallocation. The Division processed 2,820 new applications, administered 4,181 examinations, and processed 1,996 appointments.

Revision of examinations to relate them more closely to local labor market conditions was begun. New examinations have been established for accountants, auditors, internal revenue agents, and clerk typists. In the case of policemen and firemen three series of examinations were prepared.

In the area of classification and compensation, 244 positions were audited and reallocated, and 75 new classes were established.

Recommendation was made, October 27, 1969, for a comprehensive revision to the pay schedule to avoid any possible eroding effects to the merit system as a result of salary negotiations then being carried on by some agencies with employee organizations. On June 26, 1970, act No. 2779 was approved, providing for the revision of the pay plan.

A special effort was made to up-

date the class specifications manual over the past year because the majority of the specifications was last revised in 1958 and there were many classes for which no specifications existed. This project is expected to be completed by December 1970.

Employee development was given new impetus during the year. For effective and efficient civil service, a cadre of highly trained, skilled, professional employees must be created. The Division of Personnel secured the cooperation of the General Management Institute of the U.S. Civil Service Commission for training employees of the Virgin Islands Government under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968. Fifty-nine employees were trained in supervision and group performance, 27 in basic management techniques, and 24 in employee-management relations.

Under the provisions of act No. 2272, study leave was granted to 35 employees, many of whom are attending the College of the Virgin Islands. Meanwhile the Department of Finance continued its in-service training by sending 10 Internal Revenue agents to the Internal Revenue Service Academy for basic and advanced training. The Government service will benefit from employee development programs through efficiency, productivity, and general morale.

Employees Retirement System

Active membership records and contribution accounts were maintained during the year for approximately 7,300 members of the retirement system in the regular departments of the Government, plus an additional 780 in five independent agencies, including the College of the Virgin Islands, Urban Renewal Board, V.I. Housing Authority, Port Authority and Water & Power Authority. In addition to these active accounts, the system maintains approximately 1,500 inactive accounts of members who have been separated from service but have not withdrawn their contribution to the system. Total accounts of the system at the end of the year were, therefore, close to 10,000.

During the year, 951 personal loans to members were processed for a total of \$361,875, and 39 mortgage loans to members were processed totaling \$884,591.66.

Refunds of contributions were processed to 507 separated members, in a total amount of \$189,380.51. Twenty-eight lump sum death benefits totaling \$86,958.68 were paid to beneficiaries of members. There were 26 retirements on account of age and service and one non-duty disability retirement. Numerous interviews and counseling sessions were held with persons contemplating retirement in the future.

For the year the regular retirement roll totaled 250 and benefits paid were \$392,262.48. A total of 161 persons were receiving special pensions granted by the Legislature at the end of the year, and the total

paid in such pensions was \$207,804 for the year.

At the close of the year the system's investments, exclusive of loans to its member as per above, were:

U.S. Treasury bonds	\$3,880,000
Other Government bonds and notes	1,612,000
Corporate Bonds	2,130,000
Total	11,622,000
Loan to Virgin Island Housing Authority	1,800,000
Total	13,422,000

The board of trustees of the system held six regular meetings during the year. During the latter half of 1969, the board spent a considerable amount of time working on the finalization of proposed amendments to the retirement law. The final draft of these amendments was submitted to the Governor on November 17, 1969. They were passed by the Legislature with some changes, and signed into law by the Governor on April 23, 1970.

In addition to its work on the above-mentioned legislation, the board kept a close watch on the financial conditions of the system and directed the investment of surplus funds in accordance with advice from the consulting actuary for the system, as well as with consideration of the overall financial well-being of the members of the system.

All applications for mortgage loans were reviewed by the board; 32 were approved, and five disapproved.

Twenty-seven annuities granted by the administrator were reviewed and approved by the board.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Personnel: 6 Compensated
25 Uncompensated

Operating Appropriation: \$50,930

Protests against the Selective Service System generated in the continental United States affected the Virgin Islands early in the fiscal year 1970. Students returning home for the summer, local student and teacher groups, and various youth groups began an active campaign against Selective Service. Some were opposed to the application of the law itself to residents of the Virgin Islands. Other organizations became more inquisitive into the Selective Service organization and how it functioned. From the College of the Virgin Islands, a group established a "Draft Counseling" office in the downtown area. Considerable publicity was given these groups by public news media.

The basic responsibilities of the System were maintained. Young men continued to be registered as they attained 18 years of age. The local boards continued to gather current information on registrants; to classify them as available for military service or defer them for education, essential employment, hardship, or any other activity if found eligible under the law; to select for preinduction physical examination or induction, those previously found qualified, in such numbers as to satisfy the Virgin Islands induction quota.

The monthly induction quota fell

from a high of 16 to a low of five per month.

A new method of selection for induction was inaugurated. Registrants classified available for service were assigned "random sequence numbers" based on a national lottery which fixed the order in which they might be called. This replaced the old system whereby the registrant was selected in the order of his date of birth—the oldest selected first. The 1970 calendar year lottery applied to all available registrants born in the years 1944–50 inclusive. Those not reached for induction by the end of the year and not otherwise deferred, would not expect to be exposed to the draft short of a national emergency.

As a follow-up, and to make the lottery more meaningful, occupational and paternity deferments were discontinued, except to those already holding or being considered for such deferment. A presidential request was made for legislation to discontinue student deferments.

These changes, plus low induction quotas, tended to allay dissent among the many Virgin Islanders subject to the draft.

The total registration in the two local boards reached 11,597, covering registrations from 1948. This represents an annual increase of 1,116 above the 10,481 recorded at the close of the previous fiscal year.

Over the last 5 years an increase has been generally observed: 1,172 in 1969; 1,094 in 1968; 771 in 1967; and 629 in 1966.

The heavy registration experienced in the last 3 years is a direct reflection of the unusually large number of aliens admitted for permanent residence falling within the required registration ages. However, many are above the age of current liability for military service, and the large number processed for induction has shown a low rate of acceptability for military service. To a large extent, they have already been removed from the available pool and placed in other classifications.

Classification actions are made by local boards; two of which (comprised of five uncompensated members each) serve the Virgin Islands. Over 2,451 classifications or reclassifications were made based on current information gathered on registrants by classification questionnaires, supplemental questionnaires, and voluntary information supplied by registrants. Class I-A, available for military service, was by far the most active class as most young men are initially placed in this class and subsequently removed and reclassified as they were physically examined, their employment or family status changed, or their educational programs were altered. The active I-A pool on June 30 was 163, down from 213 the previous year end.

Other classifications were:

I-Y, those rejected on examination under current standards (which would be waived during a national emergency) increased from 567 to 667.

I-C inducted decreased from 296 to 183, representing fewer inductions.

I-C enlisted increased from 557

to 604. Many registrants enlist through the Army recruiter after being found acceptable for service by Selective Service.

I-S high school actually decreased from 252 to 166. Reclassification of high school graduates was expedited in the month of June instead of delayed as probably occurred in the last year.

II-A increased from 32 to 54; the increase due largely to deferments of teachers and police cadets.

II-S college reflected the increasing college enrollment from 166 to 198.

III-A dependency and hardship increased from 611 to 647.

Classes IV-A, IV-F, and V-A reflected marked increases as more registrants completed active service were found unacceptable or reached over-age for current liability, respectively.

The appeal board for the Virgin Islands, which may sustain or change classifications rendered by the local board, met three times during the year to consider four appeals made by four Virgin Islands registrants and seven appeals by seven registrants registered outside the Virgin Islands, but requesting local consideration of their current employment within the Islands. Decisions in all cases were unanimous, precluding further presidential appeal by any of the registrants whose cases were so adjudicated.

Based on estimated quota and calls, registrants holding Class I-A are selected, transportation furnished, and examinations effected to build the necessary examined and acceptable pool from which inductees may be called. Over the past 5 years, the acceptability rate has ranged between 35 percent and 59 percent. Reductions in mental standards implemented in fiscal year 1967

and further reduced in fiscal year 1968 served to maintain a barely satisfactory rate of production from 438 registrants examined. Of these, 209 (or 48 percent) were found ac-

ceptable. This represents an improvement over the 42 percent experienced last year. A comparative table follows:

Years	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Exam- ined	Per- cent	Exam- ined	Per- cent	Exam- ined	Per- cent	Exam- ined	Per- cent	Exam- ined	Per- cent
Total	642	--	428	--	691	--	465	--	438	--
Accepted	224	35	251	59	328	47	194	42	209	48
Rejected	418	65	177	41	363	53	271	58	229	52
Mental	355	55	143	33	309	45	210	45	119	27
Physical	44	7	18	4	37	5	30	6	86	20
Combination and/or other ..	19	5	16	4	17	3	31	7	24	5

For the year, a total induction quota of 97 was not met for the third time in many years. Eighty-seven were inducted for a shortage of 10. Even so, the quota was the lowest for the Islands in 5 years. Sixteen of the 87 inducted were volunteers all of whom entered the Army of the United States. Additionally, 143 registrants enlisted directly into the various branches of the service, compared with 139 last year, for a total input of 230 as compared with 323 separations reported by all services.

A registrant although having been ordered for induction, is permitted enlist in the service of his choice up to the date set for his induction. With an active Army recruiter station in the Virgin Islands, many registrants choose enlistment for 3

to 4 years of service to specialize in an assignment of their choice rather than take a shorter 2-year induction period with no choice of further assignment. Many registrants enlist just prior to the date of induction, allowing no chance for local boards to reschedule additional inductees. This serves to the advantage of the Armed Forces by increasing the length of service and usefulness of any one enlistee.

Registrants separated from less than 6 years of active military service are screened to the Standby Reserve to complete their military obligation. These reservists are recallable in time of war or national emergency as determined by local boards. Of the 128 currently listed, 51 have been identified to the armed forces as "available."

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS

Personnel: 14

Operating Appropriation: \$120,420

During fiscal 1970 no elections were held in the Territory of the Virgin Islands.

The Boards of Elections met regularly (once each month during the period July 1969, to May 1970; and once each week during the month of June 1970) for the purpose of registering new voters and/or enrolling electors in the political parties of their choice. Three political parties are recognized in the Virgin Islands: the Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands; the Progressive Republican Party of the Virgin Islands, and the Independent Citizens Movement.

The records show that as of the close of the last registration before the Primary Election of September 8, 1970, there were 17,974 registered voters throughout the Territory of the Virgin Islands, or 1,134 more voters than were eligible for the general election of November 5, 1968.

The voters are registered as follows:

St. Thomas—St. John

Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands	7,412
Progressive Republican Party of the Virgin Islands	448
Independent Citizens Movement ---	452
No party affiliation	983
Total	<u>9,295</u>

St. Croix

Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands	6,405
Progressive Republican Party of the Virgin Islands	868
Independent Citizens Movement ---	471
No party affiliation	935
Total	<u>8,679</u>

A special committee was formed within the Board of Elections of St. Thomas-St. John to prepare, suggest and/or formulate necessary amendments to the law for submission to the entire membership of the boards, the Attorney General of the Virgin Islands and/or the Legislature of the Virgin Islands. Suggestions were submitted and action is awaited.

CONCLUSION

At the close of fiscal year 1970, the Government of the Virgin Islands, prepared for its first general election of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, marking the end of an historic era of growth and maturity and increasing independence that has culminated in the granting of the right of the people to choose their own chief territorial executive.

The political, economic, and social progress that has been achieved has come rapidly in the past decade, spurred by a Congress of the United States interested in giving the islands greater autonomy, the increasing number of visitors who have come as a result of tourism promotion by plane and by cruise ship and

by the people of the Virgin Islands' strong desire for social gain.

Economic prosperity and improved educational, health and social standards have become a reality, but huge population growth within limited space and progress itself has created problems that must be met.

The elected Governor and the Legislature as well as the people of the Virgin Islands will be challenged to consolidate the gains that have been made and to continue to seek social and cultural advancement for all residents and citizens while at the same time preserving the natural beauty of the islands and protecting and conserving their natural resources.

APPENDIX A

TOTAL ASSESSMENT AND TAXES, ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, ST. JOHN—1965-69

Year	Bills issued	Total taxable assessment	Non-taxable assessment	Total assessment	Total taxes	Amount of homestead exemptions	Farmland exemption	Non-profit exemption	Veterans exemption	Government church, et cetera	Total amount of taxes exempted	Taxes to pay
1965	15,120	158,880,727	(1)	(1)	(1)	155,590.57	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,986,009.00	1,830,418.52
1966	16,783	192,820,503	(1)	(1)	(1)	200,000.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,410,256.29	2,210,256.29
1967	18,060	197,520,965	(1)	(1)	(1)	220,199.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,469,012.06	2,249,408.50
1968	19,824	247,914,452	(1)	(1)	(1)	241,661.34	79,097.39	-----	-----	-----	3,008,930.65	2,778,111.92
1969	21,470	378,861,140	422,752,060	801,613,200	10,020,165.00	511,741.25	121,391.70	384.36	41,479.14	624,347.73	5,284,400.08	3,436,420.74

¹ Not compiled.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FEES COLLECTED FOR INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1966 TO 1970

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Certificates of authority	\$3,375.00	\$3,750.00	\$4,050.00	\$4,462.50	\$4,687.50
Agents licenses	4,943.68	4,805.00	5,246.17	¹ 1,765.00	¹ 2,165.00
Brokers licenses	200.00	400.00	800.00	¹ 200.00	¹ 200.00
Solicitors licenses	1,050.00	1,779.96	2,212.50	¹ 921.87	¹ 820.00
Nonresident agents and brokers	-----	-----	-----	4,000.00	4,750.00
Adjusters licenses	-----	-----	-----	120.00	180.00
Surplus line brokers	-----	-----	-----	100.00	100.00
Gross premium taxes	32,929.54	40,612.24	50,616.20	140,080.05	170,134.00
Filing annual statements	212.50	225.00	240.00	257.50	290.00
Filing powers of attorney	90.00	55.00	85.00	60.00	80.00
Sale of insurance booklets	53.00	34.00	35.00	83.00	139.00
Examination fees	-----	-----	-----	60.00	153.00
Totals	42,903.72	51,661.20	63,284.87	152,109.92	183,698.50

¹ These figures reflect the reduced renewal fees resulting from the enactment of the new insurance code.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PRODUCED AND EXPORTED AND DENATURED
ALCOHOL PRODUCED

Alcoholic beverages produced in the Virgin Islands during fiscal year 1969-70:		
Total number of proof gallons produced		2,155,443.30
Number of inspections re bottling and/or barrelling procedures		348
Number of distillation or other analyses of samples		416
Alcoholic beverages approved for exportation to the United States in proof gallons during fiscal year 1969-70:		
Rum (proof gallons)		1,567,115.76
Whiskey		None
Cordials, liquors, et cetera		7,185.38
Number of gallons of denatured alcohol produced		1,865.00
Number of proof gallons of denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of perfume, bay rum and toilet water, et cetera		5,926.31

APPENDIX B

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Public schools	10,254	10,594	11,497	13,654	15,105
Nonpublic schools	3,993	4,546	5,065	5,407	5,932
Total	14,247	15,140	16,562	19,061	21,037

5-YEAR COMPARISON OF TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET

Year	Local funds	Federal funds	Total
1965-66	\$5,722,885	\$1,449,583	\$7,172,468
1966-67	7,287,929	1,352,249	8,640,178
1967-68	8,673,002	1,616,717	10,289,719
1968-69	9,748,665	1,657,912	11,406,577
1969-70	12,282,422	1,290,020	13,572,442

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VIRGIN ISLANDS AND EACH ISLAND: 1968 and 1969

[Live birth, death, marriage, and divorce rates per 1,000 population. Premature birth and infant, neonatal, and maternal death rates per 1,000 live births. Fetal death ratios per 1,000 births.]

	1968						1969					
	Virgin Islands			St. Croix			St. Thomas and St. John			Virgin Islands		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live births	2,350	37.4	1,189	40.7	1,161	34.6	1,161	34.6	1,288	36.3	1,241	38.7
Premature live births	249	106.0	119	100.1	130	112.0	130	112.0	146	113.5	141	113.6
Deaths	471	7.5	235	8.0	236	7.0	236	7.0	243	6.8	234	6.4
Infant deaths	78	33.2	43	36.2	35	30.1	35	30.1	33	27.7	37	29.8
Neonatal deaths	67	28.5	38	32.0	29	25.0	29	25.0	26	20.2	25	20.1
Maternal deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fetal deaths	85	36.2	32	127.0	53	145.7	53	145.7	30	128.1	41	133.0
Marriages	894	14.2	458	13.7	436	13.0	436	13.0	548	14.8	482	13.3
Divorces	321	5.1	99	3.4	222	6.6	222	6.6	106	4.8	228	6.3
Population	62,802	---	29,246	---	33,556	---	33,556	---	33,286	---	36,363	---

¹ Ratio.

APPENDIX D

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Total tourist expenditures \$107,006,745

TOURIST VISITORS 1968-70, By Means of Arrival

	St. Thomas		St. Croix	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Caribair	266,275	125,181	101,153	76,085
Pan American	71,969	78,187	50,153	52,947
Eastern	¹ 3,945	11,379	¹ 2,398	9,532
Trans Caribbean	² 2,943	4,268	¹ 1,917	1,541
Air Indies	19,454	19,805	n.a.	³ 1,323
Antilles	33,030	35,541	29,763	34,668
BWIA/LIAT	12,023	17,459	7,139	9,186
Prinair	79,888	84,069	30,204	43,041
Other air-taxis, private, military	53,182	57,702	7,065	9,560
Cruise ships	195,153	230,300	18,388	20,784
Other sea-steamers, yachts, and armed services	133,975	149,111	23,000	30,000
Totals	871,837	781,035	250,480	288,667
Total traffic 1968-69				1,122,317
Total traffic 1969-70				1,069,702
Decrease				52,615

¹ Service from March to June.

² Service from February to June.

³ Service from February to June 1970.

COMPARATIVE CHART ON SUBSIDIES RECEIVED BY TAX EXEMPT FIRMS

Item	Fiscal year 1965 ²	Fiscal year 1966 ^{1 2}	Fiscal year 1967 ²	Fiscal year 1968 ²	Fiscal year 1969 ²	Fiscal year 1970
Custom duties	\$482,359.35	\$605,874.57	\$1,332,632.53	\$2,447,716.79	\$6,127,812.66 ^{1 3}	\$5,574,071.63
Excise tax			696,173.04	380,536.04	342,088.78	^{1 2} 114,860.26
Income tax	930,018.36	946,681.02	1,181,626.06	3,281,594.18	3,486,848.68	¹ 12,438,282.49
Dividend claims	3,462.80	9,870.37	14,477.87	49,951.39	152,172.85	¹ 303,546.62

¹ These figures consist of certifications made by the Board to the end of the fiscal year in question.

² These figures represent actual payments made by the Department of Finance during fiscal year.

³ One million two hundred forty thousand seventy-nine dollars and five cents (\$1,240,079.05) was administratively disallowed on claims from one firm in accord with Comptroller's Exception No. 141-68-70. Fourteen thousand five hundred forty-eight dollars sixty-four cents (\$14,548.64) was likewise administratively disallowed on claims from two other firms in accord with similarly laid exception.

⁴ One hundred eighty-seven thousand eight hundred twenty-seven dollars, eighty-one cents (\$187,827.81) in excise tax claims is presently being "frozen" pending administrative study on the validity and propriety.

⁵ A difference of \$11,175.52 between that reported herein and by the Department of Finance represents moneys held in escrow for a tax exempt firm on a nonsubsidy issue.

AVERAGE WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION FOR DIFFERENT TYPES
OF TAX EXEMPT INDUSTRIES, FISCAL YEAR 1970

Industry	Average number of employees	Average number of bonded employees	Average annual payroll
Hotels, guesthouses and motels -----	1,953	936	\$6,448,000
Condominiums -----	9	4	28,000
Watches and related products -----	244	6	1,004,000
Costume jewelry and related products -----	18	0	65,000
Showerproofing woolens ¹ -----	52	21	332,000
Knitting, spinning and weaving of woolens -----	218	45	943,000
Chemicals and related products -----	981	451	4,568,000
All others ² -----	1,362	582	5,821,000

¹ Affected by quota.

² Includes thermometers, dairy products, construction materials, et cetera.

WATCH MOVEMENTS AND PARTS EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM
FISCAL YEARS 1963-70

Name of firm	July	August	Sep- tember	Octo- ber	Novem- ber	Decem- ber	Janu- ary	Febru- ary	March	April	May	June	Total
Admiral Time	5,900	12,662	15,185	24,577	27,450	36,633	-----	17,100	5,400	16,000	11,450	1,000	173,357
Antilles Industries	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Atlantic Time	26,853	35,444	35,049	43,272	66,545	114,777	-----	34,860	36,341	42,914	47,816	57,227	541,098
Belair Time	29,500	30,000	78,500	64,876	55,824	29,176	58,924	49,500	50,200	55,171	40,729	44,100	586,500
Belmont Industries	21,950	14,070	25,435	22,272	17,500	21,424	5,100	10,500	4,401	2,386	3,900	5,437	154,375
Master Time	7,500	12,500	10,000	1,000	10,000	20,900	-----	1,000	13,866	-----	3,000	8,226	87,992
Quality Products	23,297	19,480	21,350	23,847	25,055	13,114	11,300	21,745	28,550	18,501	25,599	24,190	256,028
Roza Watch	24,89	8,650	17,240	27,000	22,448	112,272	-----	10,500	10,000	14,037	26,500	12,418	285,955
Standard Time	24,890	8,650	17,240	27,000	22,448	112,272	19,280	33,710	20,100	33,400	29,550	32,600	355,350
R. W. Summers Time	35,382	34,662	42,178	23,150	32,159	33,000	-----	64,402	32,400	31,740	48,690	38,531	416,294
Sussex Watch	17,000	43,800	22,100	26,000	23,000	34,936	-----	13,664	14,450	8,950	10,000	3,100	217,000
Unitime Corp.	500	8,900	14,000	9,000	35,100	37,307	-----	-----	7,700	-----	4,100	1,800	118,407
Virgo (TMX)	43,275	51,450	68,010	67,530	68,200	83,368	18,670	19,200	35,225	43,556	51,900	45,000	595,384
Watches	20,500	30,000	24,240	24,200	24,700	27,665	6,000	22,100	17,120	22,290	17,626	22,973	259,414
Virgiline	9,550	10,825	21,275	26,267	46,775	51,342	2,080	3,715	1,285	5,226	8,923	12,159	199,422
Grand total	5,000	2,000	7,000	-----	-----	2,455	-----	-----	4,300	-----	-----	4,800	28,555
Grand total	296,047	351,493	422,962	429,201	492,546	640,679	121,354	301,996	281,338	294,171	329,783	313,561	4,275,131

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
ALL FUNDS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES AND LOANS,
Fiscal years 1963-70

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Revenues:								
Real property taxes	\$2,650,124	\$2,207,808	\$2,308,296	\$1,096,052	\$959,440	\$885,759	\$760,043	\$590,080
Income taxes	45,775,914	38,212,304	25,932,774	22,927,643	17,462,234	13,233,677	10,707,373	7,511,216
Inheritance taxes	85,650	114,296	77,385	320,863	89,870	24,786	59,309	18,898
Revenue stamp taxes	853,989	615,794	464,568	337,865	323,020	307,946	795,116	144,335
Trade, Excise, Corp., franchise and gross receipts taxes	11,208,859	9,794,953	7,994,996	6,375,572	5,317,683	4,252,254	3,434,618	1,974,344
Taxes held in escrow	5,239,253	8,789,385	5,935,637	5,100,217	1,899,959	720,703	1,032,027	443,473
Gasoline taxes	828,806	742,887	626,320	532,257	582,387	342,442	294,516	274,498
Other taxes (production)	51,321	2,556	388,354	0	135,300	10,228	30,087	0
U.S. customs dues	10,438,537	6,762,938	4,804,000	3,600,000	2,100,000	1,475,000	1,375,000	1,260,000
Licenses fees and permits	1,452,757	1,816,122	1,304,094	1,103,772	833,472	752,326	664,839	536,210
Fines, forfeits, and penalties	171,962	154,750	118,180	86,134	77,603	14,743	84,706	109,427
Court costs, fees and charges	92,418	17,186	15,289	17,585	15,504	14,743	12,897	20,447
Hospital service charges	1,355,407	775,661	870,613	498,812	315,622	264,129	313,505	209,233
Sewerage service charges	27,008	35,514	40,674	32,531	32,708	36,493	31,562	28,437
Water supply service charges	806,523	802,411	665,435	429,129	239,611	211,890	194,099	159,320
Harbor service charges	0	165,492	138,232	121,471	86,525	82,489	81,203	55,658
Revenue from use of money and property	280,709	944,126	1,699,238	1,198,503	392,445	312,150	221,392	300,847
Sale of Government property	136,309	13,920	71,007	33,131	15,210	28,126	7,838	27,456
Matching fund contributions	14,111,028	19,627,871	12,367,772	11,073,732	10,405,984	8,313,413	7,042,107	7,682,529
Federal grants-in-aid	4,964,013	6,107,086	4,903,552	5,737,652	3,064,894	2,193,395	2,465,852	1,647,192
Proceeds from royalties	2,737,500	1,380,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenues	2,653,576	3,331,148	1,157,130	381,640	233,867	233,920	297,817	130,850
Total operating revenues	105,902,865	95,434,513	71,894,766	61,504,681	44,588,338	33,716,942	29,305,906	23,124,450
Loans:								
Bond anticipation notes	0	352,000	6,853,000	4,455,000	1,400,000	6,260,000	0	0
Proceeds from bonds	0	725,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total loans	0	1,077,000	6,853,000	4,455,000	1,400,000	6,260,000	0	0
Grand total	105,902,865	96,511,513	78,747,766	65,959,681	45,988,338	39,976,942	29,305,906	23,124,450
Fund source:								
General fund	66,225,848	56,117,511	43,011,293	35,682,116	26,562,898	20,548,761	17,090,386	11,757,858
Matching fund	14,376,156	12,756,771	12,672,145	11,258,244	10,533,210	8,387,143	7,260,028	7,770,680
Essential projects	72	0	9,954	8,514	16,431	21,462	34,573	50,775
Special and other fund	25,300,769	26,560,231	16,201,464	14,568,507	7,475,739	4,759,576	4,920,919	3,545,187
Bond anticipation notes	0	352,000	6,853,000	4,455,000	1,400,000	6,260,000	0	0
Proceeds from bonds	0	725,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	705,902,865	96,511,513	78,747,766	65,959,681	45,988,338	39,976,942	29,305,906	23,124,450

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
ALL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF STANDARD GOVERNMENT OPERATING EXPENDITURES,
JULY 1, 1969, TO JUNE 30, 1970

Type of expenditure	Total	General fund	Matching fund	Essential projects fund	Special and other funds
Legislative:					
Legislature of the Virgin Islands:					
Operating	\$878,301.37	\$878,301.37			
Capital improvements	57,624.49		\$57,624.49		
Washington representative—all expenses	130,197.96	130,197.96			
U.R.E.S.A. conference	1,433.15	1,433.15			
Promotion and advertising	19,485.00	19,485.00			
Home rule committee of the Virgin Islands	7,679.50	7,679.50			
Commission on reapportionment of the Virgin Islands	12,640.00	12,640.00			
Total	1,107,361.56	1,049,737.07	57,624.49		
Electoral boards:					
St. Thomas	24,200.19	24,200.19			
St. Croix	19,960.20	19,960.20			
St. John	689.95	689.95			
Office of the Supervisor of Elections	34,414.11	34,414.11			
Total	79,264.45	79,264.45			
Total legislative	1,186,626.01	1,129,001.52	57,624.49		
Judicial: Municipal courts of the Virgin Islands	393,773.02	393,773.02			
Executive offices and functions:					
Office of the Governor:					
Operating	310,373.29	310,373.29			
1970 census	57,237.25	57,237.25			
Veterans' Assistance for Education Program	735.00	735.00			
Project to evaluate fisheries potential of the Virgin Islands	7,000.00	7,000.00			
Virgin Islands Public Television Commission	124,590.16	124,590.16			
Select Commission on reorganization of Government of the Virgin Islands	41,168.16	41,168.16			
Governor's contingent fund	74,813.14	74,813.14			
Teacher development and training program	186,000.00	186,000.00			
Capital improvements	98,913.28		98,913.28		
Compensation payment to Magdalene Lynch	2,884.75	2,884.75			
Inauguration of the Governor	27,704.91	27,704.91			
Grant to College of the Virgin Islands	65,000.00	65,000.00			
Office of the Director of the Budget	137,061.28	137,061.28			
Office of the Director of Personnel:					
Operating	244,899.13	244,899.13			
Summer employment program for students	426,423.52	426,423.52			

Type of expenditure	Total	General fund	Matching fund	Essential projects fund	Special and other funds
Retirement Administration:					
Operating	41,623.16	41,623.16			
Pension payments	216,841.50				216,841.50
Grants and contributions	248,761.00	248,761.00			
Actuarial survey of the Government retirement system	5,370.60	5,370.60			
Office of the probation officer	70,477.29	70,477.29			
Virgin Islands planning board:					
Operating	174,595.97	174,595.97			
Urban planning	45,690.22				45,690.22
Office of the Administrative Assistant—St. Croix	125,922.88	125,922.88			
Office of the Administrative Assistant—St. John:					
Operating	81,751.13	81,751.13			
Travel assistance to St. John students attending College of Virgin Islands	8,888.64	8,888.64			
Grants and contributions	1,000.00	1,000.00			
Contributions to July 4th festival—St. John	1,243.45	1,243.45			
Office of Public Relations and Information	222,718.23	222,718.23			
Office of the Division of Special Projects	55,959.79	55,959.79			
Commission on Status of Women	1,960.07	1,960.07			
Office of Economic Opportunity—Antipoverty program:					
Operating	51,017.29	51,017.29			
Contribution to Commission on Human Resources	6,686.58	6,686.58			
V.I.S.T.A. program	84,771.40	84,771.40			
Office of Statistics and Economic Studies:					
Operating	66,081.28	66,081.28			
Statistics and survey projects	5,267.84				5,267.84
Office of Civil Defense:					
Operating	109,409.56	103,404.56			6,005.00
Grants and contributions	1,200.00	1,200.00			
Total	3,432,044.75	3,059,326.91	98,913.28		273,804.56
Office of the Government Secretary	371,669.55	371,669.55			
Department of Law:					
Operating	530,803.13	530,803.13			
Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Commission	176,125.28				176,125.28
Total	706,928.41	530,803.13			176,125.28
Department of Finance:					
Operating	2,454,563.56	2,454,563.56			
Capital improvements	802,894.89	200,000.00	602,894.89		
Services of Federal Internal Revenue Agents	16,493.12	15,493.12			
Licensing of barbers, beauticians and manicurists	368.50	368.50			
Grants and contributions	5,321.98	5,321.98			
Contribution to College of the Virgin Islands for operating expenses	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00			
Contribution to College of the Virgin Islands for paving road in St. Croix	7,500.00	7,500.00			
Contributions to College of the Virgin Islands for special programs	176,210.00	176,210.00			
Contribution to moderate-income housing fund	296,500.00	296,500.00			
Income tax refunds	2,314,245.90	2,314,245.90			
Molasses subsidy	7,656.94				7,656.94

Payment of utilities for other departments	939,655.09	939,655.09	---	---
Refund of taxes, fees and licenses	47,417.90	47,417.90	---	---
Virgin Islands Ecological Research Institute	51,950.00	51,950.00	---	---
Bonding of Government officials and employees	7,021.00	7,021.00	---	---
Internal Revenue stamp tax refunds	425.00	425.00	---	---
Claims against the Virgin Islands Government	17,211.13	17,211.13	---	---
Unemployment compensation insurance	198,425.72	198,425.72	---	---
Workmen's compensation insurance	167,175.15	167,175.15	---	---
Insurance for personnel residing outside the Virgin Islands	2,496.63	2,496.63	---	---
Storm claims	23,576.81	23,576.81	---	---
Contribution to 1970 Virgin Islands carnival	12,000.00	12,000.00	---	---
Bond debt expense	1,405,123.68	1,405,123.68	---	---
Law library fund purchases	935.50	935.50	---	---
Payments to Harvey Alumina, Inc.	800,000.00	800,000.00	---	---
Tax exemption subsidy	9,736,833.91	9,736,833.91	---	---
Semicentennial and Governor's Conference	4,632.95	4,632.95	---	---
Payment made for Virgin Islands Port Authority	241.48	241.48	---	---
Total	21,395,876.44	8,796,769.15	602,894.89	11,996,212.40
Department of Property and Procurement:				
Operating	896,470.80	896,470.80	---	---
Capital improvements	15,482.50	15,482.50	---	---
Purchase of equipment for other departments	548,896.96	548,896.96	---	---
Promotion and advertising	50,660.58	50,660.58	---	---
Transportation for other departments	365,083.87	365,083.87	---	---
Rentals—all departments	50,270.71	50,270.71	---	---
Land acquisition	471,987.95	471,987.95	---	---
Payments made for Virgin Islands Port Authority	2,350.80	2,350.80	---	---
Total	2,401,204.17	1,911,382.92	15,482.50	474,338.75
Department of Health:				
Operating	8,531,539.46	8,531,539.46	---	---
Capital improvements	330,278.40	330,278.40	---	---
Furnishings for nurses quarters at Estate Sion Farm	8,613.18	8,613.18	---	---
Engineering services for sewerage	118,575.62	118,575.62	---	---
Special Commission on status and problems of noncitizens	24,725.50	24,725.50	---	---
Virgin Islands Commission for Human Resources and other purposes	9,165.35	9,165.35	---	---
Practical nursing training program	11,456.95	11,456.95	---	---
Aedes Aegypti mosquito control and other purposes	37,621.10	37,621.10	---	---
Medical assistance program	64,079.33	64,079.33	---	---
Study leave under act 2272	3,494.45	3,494.45	---	---
Public Health Service	55,028.11	55,028.11	---	---
Grants and contributions	4,083,871.76	4,083,871.76	---	---
Neighborhood Youth Corps	407,193.33	407,193.33	---	---
Medical supplies	807,643.19	807,643.19	---	---
Miscellaneous supplies and services	942.41	942.41	---	---
Total	14,494,228.14	8,864,289.05	287,001.25	5,342,927.84
Department of Education:				
Operating	10,894,611.38	10,894,611.38	---	---
Capital improvements	2,171,522.24	184,322.62	---	---
Board of Education	30,218.81	30,218.81	---	---
Payments to Thompson Starrett International, Inc.	36,888.84	36,888.84	---	---
Grants and contributions	437,517.00	437,517.00	---	---
Total	13,539,758.27	11,553,550.65	6,720.00	1,970,856.06

Type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Total	General fund	Matching fund	Essential projects fund	Special and other funds
Vocational education	879,918.83				879,918.83
Manpower development and training	31,741.50				31,741.50
Vocational rehabilitation	29,132.39				29,132.39
National defense education	133,317.94				133,317.94
Adult basic education	32,387.61				32,387.61
Neighborhood Youth Corps	84,345.21				84,345.21
Comprehensive study on bilingual education in the Virgin Islands	4,856.50	4,856.50			
Dyslexia project	77,000.00	77,000.00			
Educational and cultural trips	8,725.00	8,725.00			
Head Start program	555.38				
Elementary and secondary education	628,909.93				628,909.93
Virgin Islands art program	152.00				152.00
Educational services	94,277.95				94,277.95
School lunch program	153,571.29				153,571.29
Total	15,729,130.80	11,674,150.15	6,720.00	9,613.56	4,038,647.09
Department of Social Welfare:					
Operating	2,153,904.59	2,153,904.59			
Capital improvements	58,275.00		58,275.00		
Grants and contributions	332,412.10	332,412.10			
Serving project	31,308.63	31,308.63			
Youth Commission	41,404.13	41,404.13			
Home care program	10,196.30	10,196.30			
Study leave	238.42	238.42			
Commission on Aging	156,085.62				156,085.62
Criminal victims' compensation	33,187.51				33,187.51
Day-care facilities	352,400.91				352,400.91
Public assistance	939,619.58				939,619.58
Cancer program	35,487.35				35,487.35
Corneio Home	23,365.28				23,365.28
Work incentive program	1,180.35				1,180.35
Vocational rehabilitation	204,219.50				204,219.50
Child welfare	85,542.08				85,542.08
Work experience program	9,665.86				9,665.86
Virgin Islands community conscious project	14,642.94				14,642.94
Emergency housing	243.00				243.00
Total	4,483,379.15	2,569,464.17	58,275.00		1,856,639.98
Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs:					
Operating	1,352,617.09	1,352,617.09			
Capital improvements	33,069.41	31,502.05	6,347.36	210.00	
Study leave for translator—Danish gothic script	4,121.52	4,121.52			
St. Thomas Golf Association	6,000.00	6,000.00			
St. Croix museums	3,200.00	3,200.00			
St. Croix Landmarks, Inc.	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Virgin Islands museums	2,400.00	2,400.00			
Community bands	25,000.00	25,000.00			
Library Services Act of 1964 program	83,830.90				83,830.90
Inter-island tour, girls softball team	4,000.00	4,000.00			
Grants and contributions	162,498.24	162,498.24			

Special conservation activities	474,334.81			474,334.81
Wildlife resources survey of the Virgin Islands	7,994.72			7,994.72
Virgin Islands art program	173,624.18			173,624.18
Commission on Aging	21,100.50			21,100.50
Total	2,368,781.37	1,601,338.90	6,347.36	760,885.11
Department of Public Safety:				
Operating	4,353,154.44	4,353,154.44		
Capital improvements	387.25	387.25		
School crossing guards	4,850.46	4,850.46		
Security guard service	119,290.30	119,290.30		
Criminal intelligence unit	52.00			52.00
Total	4,477,704.45	4,477,652.45		52.00
Department of Public Works:				
Operating	9,825,272.31	9,825,272.31		
Capital improvements	4,741,157.36	334,715.33	2,526,728.36	1,879,713.67
Sewage systems	179,379.87			179,379.87
Transfer to Virgin Islands Port Authority	82,131.91			82,131.91
Total	14,827,941.45	10,159,987.64	2,526,728.36	2,141,225.45
Department of Housing and Community Renewal:				
Operating	422,434.41	422,434.41		
Capital improvements	1,794,734.31	550,410.00	1,191,885.88	52,433.43
Subdivision of Estate Bordenx for homesites	2,140.37	2,140.37		
Emergency housing program	200,859.01			200,859.01
Contribution to Warren E. Brown apartments	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Grant to Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Grant to Virgin Islands Housing Authority	58,000.00	58,000.00		
Total	2,513,168.10	1,067,934.78	1,191,885.88	253,297.44
Department of Commerce:				
Operating	787,513.50	787,513.50		
Promotion of fishing and water sports	28,705.26	28,705.26		
Beautification program	65.72	65.72		
Advertising and literature	611,297.68	611,297.68		
Grants and contributions	66,714.70	66,714.70		
Development and encouragement of small industries and business	31,018.56	31,018.56		
Capital improvements	60,000.00	60,000.00		
Transfer to Virgin Islands Port Authority	13,395.00	13,395.00		
Payments made for Virgin Islands Port Authority	52,675.42	52,675.42		52,675.42
Tourist promotion	120.00			120.00
Total	1,651,505.84	1,525,315.42	73,395.00	52,795.42
Department of Labor:				
Operating	421,360.93	421,360.93		
Capital improvements	5,972.76	5,972.76		
Study leave	2,853.50	2,853.50		
Grants and contributions	12,930.30	12,930.30		
Area manpower planning system secretariat	14,450.10			14,450.10
Total	457,567.59	443,117.49		14,450.10
Department of Agriculture:				
Operating	1,082,774.21	1,082,774.21		
Eradication of dodder	15,113.85			15,113.85

Type of expenditure	Total	General fund	Matching fund	Essential projects fund	Special and other funds
Eradication of bont tick	72,652.38	46,808.72	---	---	25,843.66
Grants and contributions	50,594.00	50,594.00	---	---	---
Soil conservation program	2,339.95	2,339.95	---	---	---
Forestry program	14,095.11	14,095.11	---	---	---
Cattle artificial insemination program	3,753.67	3,753.67	---	---	---
Eradication of screwworm on St. Thomas	154.00	154.00	---	---	---
Special conservation activities	26,201.29	---	---	---	26,201.29
Emergency drought relief	16,771.30	---	---	---	16,771.30
Capital improvements	57,973.26	---	57,973.26	---	---
Total	1,342,423.02	1,200,519.66	57,973.26	---	83,930.10
Employment Service Administration:					
Operating	469,716.63	---	---	---	469,716.63
Manpower development and training	36,921.99	---	---	---	36,921.99
Total	506,638.62	---	---	---	506,638.62
Unemployment Compensation Administration: Operating	246,523.58	---	---	---	246,523.58
Virgin Islands Airport and Industrial Resources Agency:					
Transfers to Virgin Islands Port Authority	233,172.16	25,179.03	255,826.25	34.39	12,132.49
Payments made for Virgin Islands Port Authority	142,964.06	---	61,065.00	---	81,899.06
Total	436,136.22	25,179.03	316,891.25	34.39	94,031.55
Virgin Islands Board of Public Accountancy	86.00	---	---	---	86.00
Commission on Human Services	1,320,266.12	---	---	---	1,320,266.12
Small Business Development Agency	13,500.00	---	---	---	13,500.00
Total executive and other	93,570,476.79	58,672,733.42	5,242,508.03	9,857.95	29,645,377.39
Total operating expenditures	94,757,120.80	59,801,734.94	5,300,132.52	9,857.95	29,645,377.39

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
GENERAL FUND, MATCHING FUND, AND ESSENTIAL PROJECTS FUND
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND RECEIPTS, Fiscal years 1966-70

	Fiscal year 1970	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1969	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1968	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1967	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1966	Percent of total
General fund:										
Real property taxes	\$2,650,124.22	3.93	\$2,207,807.65	3.77	\$2,308,295.63	5.37	\$1,096,051.64	3.07	\$959,440.21	3.55
Income taxes	45,775,913.31	67.94	38,212,304.56	65.33	25,942,774.06	60.32	22,927,642.74	64.24	17,462,233.64	64.53
Inheritance taxes	85,649.51	.13	114,295.77	.20	77,384.94	.18	820,962.75	2.30	89,869.52	.33
Stamp taxes	853,989.06	1.27	615,794.02	1.05	464,558.30	1.08	337,884.61	.95	323,020.13	1.19
Trade, excise, and gross receipts taxes	11,151,581.48	16.55	9,715,037.05	16.61	7,942,547.07	18.47	6,322,186.33	17.71	5,281,143.86	19.52
Customs dues	2,719,352.92	4.03	2,560,871.46	4.38	3,425,785.19	7.96	2,449,570.99	7.00	973,793.43	3.60
Licenses, fees and permits	1,435,027.05	2.13	1,367,933.78	2.34	1,035,790.13	2.41	868,791.76	2.43	768,509.55	2.84
Corporation franchise taxes	57,277.58	.08	79,816.20	.14	52,448.43	.12	53,183.75	.15	36,111.38	.13
Fines, forfeits, and penalties	66,972.88	.10	37,311.10	.06	43,423.32	.10	20,541.00	.06	21,129.18	.08
Revenues from use of money and property	144,808.11	.07	258,640.20	.44	181,800.48	.42	120,369.21	.34	49,127.46	.18
Other income and receipts	2,538,048.43	3.77	3,323,180.59	5.68	1,536,425.09	3.57	622,753.59	1.75	1,096,598.07	4.05
Total general fund	67,378,745.15	100.00	58,492,992.38	100.00	43,011,232.64	100.00	35,689,938.37	100.00	27,060,976.43	100.00
Matching fund and essential projects fund:										
Internal revenue matching contributions	14,111,028.00	98.16	12,827,871.47	96.63	12,367,772.49	97.52	11,073,732.26	98.31	10,405,984.38	98.64
Transfers and reimbursements	265,200.00	1.84	128,900.03	.99	11,566.29	.09	3,097.28	.03	5,866.80	.05
Interest on Government funds	0	-----	303,720.81	2.33	302,730.85	2.39	187,229.27	1.66	137,799.95	1.31
Total matching fund and essential projects fund	14,376,228.00	100.00	13,060,492.28	100.00	12,682,069.63	100.00	11,264,058.81	100.00	10,549,641.13	100.00
Grand total	81,754,973.15	-----	71,553,484.69	-----	55,693,302.27	-----	46,953,997.18	-----	37,610,617.56	-----

¹ This represents rents and concessions.

² Nonrevenue receipts total \$1,162,896.55.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
GENERAL FUND, MATCHING FUND, AND ESSENTIAL PROJECTS FUND
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES (OBLIGATIONS), Fiscal years 1966-70

	Fiscal year 1970	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1969	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1968	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1967	Percent of total	Fiscal year 1966	Percent of total
Standard governmental expenses:										
Legislative	\$1,158,694.87	1.58	\$974,284.94	1.60	\$848,280.44	1.64	\$705,899.24	1.57	\$532,462.30	1.52
Judicial (municipal courts)	400,191.79	.55	341,772.83	.56	317,389.92	.52	270,904.57	.61	253,384.17	.73
Executive:										
Administrative departments and agencies	7,401,102.44	10.11	5,875,548.14	9.73	5,589,810.99	10.83	4,434,679.81	9.84	3,697,227.61	10.60
Service departments:										
Public works	10,751,193.35	14.68	8,734,115.62	14.46	7,516,018.27	14.56	6,370,186.17	14.14	4,946,462.39	14.17
Health	11,115,997.79	15.18	10,070,490.74	16.87	7,047,596.56	13.66	6,000,930.13	13.32	4,863,128.02	13.93
Education	12,743,976.06	17.39	9,810,295.77	16.24	6,748,486.46	13.08	5,715,702.30	12.82	4,859,376.00	13.92
Social welfare	3,743,970.36	5.31	3,713,346.40	6.20	3,867,512.66	7.62	3,526,442.21	7.39	1,299,487.86	3.72
Public safety	2,471,571.36	3.38	3,748,668.07	6.20	2,600,016.03	5.04	2,060,797.37	4.57	1,686,541.72	4.55
Commerce	2,252,966.14	3.08	1,690,731.12	2.80	841,414.13	1.63	678,996.42	1.51	1,236,520.19	3.54
Agriculture and labor									974,376.26	2.79
Housing and community renewal	681,999.33	.93	527,189.82	.87	407,447.51	.79	330,635.27	.73	295,186.27	.85
Agriculture and recreation	1,285,450.80	1.71	1,277,160.60	2.11	1,748,211.17	3.39	1,511,652.58	3.36		
Labor	437,600.33	.60	413,120.40	.68	409,370.68	.79	344,802.27	.77		
Conservation and cultural affairs	1,806,179.78	2.47	1,420,518.96	2.35						
Total	56,855,997.34	77.64	46,637,764.64	77.27	34,775,833.46	67.39	29,034,557.53	64.45	23,757,705.30	68.07
Other governmental expenses	6,441,239.60	8.80	6,782,309.41	11.23	9,587,953.19	18.58	10,277,012.81	22.81	6,375,926.63	18.27
Total standard governmental expenses	64,856,123.60	88.57	54,786,131.82	90.66	45,529,507.01	88.23	40,283,374.15	89.44	30,919,478.40	88.59
Public projects—General fund; matching fund, and essential projects fund:										
Public Works Department	3,001,503.78	4.10	2,555,031.79	4.23	3,016,547.29	5.85	3,872,424.74	8.60	2,566,658.70	7.36
Health Department			4,118.25	.01	10,000.00	.02			334,000.00	.96
Education Department	2,036,472.85	2.78			282,929.04	.55	59,041.71	.13	74,060.02	.21
Social Welfare Department	21,225.00	.03	9,100.00	.02						
Housing and Community Renewal Department	1,244,526.88	1.70	1,086,552.23	1.80	1,717,601.75	3.33	530,144.47	1.18	572,515.03	1.64
Agriculture and Labor Department									67,799.12	.19
Property and Procurement Department	20,000.00	.03	300,000.00	.50	53,272.87	.10	46,373.25	.10	13,000.00	.04
Commerce Department										
Legislature	25,773.49	.04	23,100.80	.04	26,898.68	.05			13,492.88	.04
Office of the Governor	40,496.82	.06	5,000.00	.01	86,084.81	.17	10,420.00	.02	25,000.00	.07
V.I. Airport and Industrial Resources Agency										
Finance Department			893,121.51	1.48	103,991.50	.20	29,965.61	.06	318,029.73	.91
Agriculture and Recreation Department	1,418,610.59	1.94	568,509.50	.94	665,605.16	1.29	43,400.00	.10		
Conservation and Cultural Affairs	221,122.59	.30	184,946.38	.31	77,134.57	.15	168,024.85	.37		
Public Safety Department	13,195.00	.02								
Office of the Governor	313,479.00	.43								
Total public projects—General fund, matching fund, and essential projects fund					30,721.91	.06				
Total expenses (obligations)	8,356,406.00	11.43	5,629,480.46	9.34	6,070,788.58	11.77	4,758,794.63	10.56	3,984,555.48	11.41
Total expenses represent total expenditure plus outstanding encumbrances against current year's appropriations.	73,212,529.60	100.00	60,415,612.28	100.00	51,600,295.59	100.00	45,047,168.78	100.00	34,904,033.88	100.00

Note.—Expenses represent total expenditure plus outstanding encumbrances against current year's appropriations.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
ALL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF STANDARD GOVERNMENT OPERATING REVENUES,
JULY 1, 1969, TO JUNE 30, 1970

Source of revenue	Total	General fund	Matching fund	Essential projects fund	Special and other funds
Taxes:					
Real property taxes	\$2,650,124.22	\$2,650,124.22			
Income taxes	45,775,913.91	45,775,913.91			
Inheritance taxes	85,649.51	85,649.51			
Stamp taxes	853,989.06	853,989.06			
Corporation franchise taxes	57,277.58	57,277.58			
Production taxes	51,320.88	51,320.88			
Gasoline taxes	\$28,895.57				\$28,895.57
Gross receipts taxes	7,130,266.07	7,130,266.07			
Trade and excise taxes	4,021,315.41	4,021,315.41			
Taxes held in escrow	5,289,253.18	0			5,289,253.18
Total taxes	66,744,005.39	60,625,856.64			6,118,148.75
Government operating income:					
Sewerage service charges	27,008.43	27,008.43			
Water supply charges	806,524.93	806,525.93			
Hospital service charges	1,355,406.57	0			999.00
Miscellaneous service charges	312,447.41	278,071.06			1,355,406.57
Sale of property and equipment including homestead land	136,593.58	19,488.92			34,376.36
Court costs, fees and charges	23,418.27	23,418.27			117,104.66
Total Government operating income	2,661,399.19	1,153,512.61			1,507,886.58
Other revenues:					
License fees and permits	1,452,786.80	1,435,027.05			17,759.75
Fines, forfeits and penalties	171,962.38	66,972.88			104,989.50
Collections from U.S. customs	10,438,527.48	2,719,352.92			17,719,174.56
Rents and concessions	280,798.86	44,808.11			235,990.75
Federal contributions including Internal Revenue returns	19,075,041.16	10,931.00	\$14,111,028.00		4,953,082.16
Private contributions	93,421.12	29,585.30			63,835.82
Refunds and overdeposits	930,370.43	73,153.96	265,128.00	\$72.00	592,016.47
Department services	441,109.59	6,560.75			434,548.84
Miscellaneous receipts	144,788.14	60,087.38			84,700.76
Interest on bank balances	731,154.94	0			2,731,154.94
Proceeds from royalties	2,737,500.00	0			2,737,500.00
Total other revenues	36,497,460.90	4,446,479.35	14,376,156.00	72.00	17,574,753.55
Total operating revenues	105,902,865.48	66,225,848.60	14,376,156.00	72.00	25,300,788.88

¹ Of this amount, \$1,482,657 was recorded last fiscal year in the general fund as nonrevenue receipts pending transfer to accounts in the special and other funds. The items are recorded this fiscal year as revenues in the special and other funds.

² This amount includes \$235,256.47 earned as interest in the general fund, but shown as revenue in the special and other funds where the amounts are to be transferred. Interest in the general fund is not revenue, since it must, by law, be transferred to the interest revenue fund.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
ALL FUNDS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET EXPENDITURES, Fiscal years 1963-70

Department of agency	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Virgin Islands legislature	\$1,107,361.56	\$895,664	\$848,503	\$641,426	\$472,126	\$429,638	\$260,663	\$181,389
Electoral boards	44,850.34	77,004	46,317	60,132	30,290	48,290	33,773	29,080
Supervisor of elections	34,414.11	38,027	64,606	40,877	32,910	36,334	46,490	5,205
Municipal courts of the Virgin Islands	393,773.02	341,301	289,160	247,642	253,332	151,523	95,313	66,767
Executive offices of the Governor	3,432,044.75	2,992,293	2,632,878	2,061,397	1,344,935	1,160,144	935,365	778,707
Office of the government secretary	371,669.55	337,826	328,481	323,856	284,871	303,308	269,257	265,467
Department of Law	706,928.41	503,261	379,693	264,617	222,335	195,184	124,259	122,782
Department of Finance	19,312,166.44	26,590,036	24,414,249	9,254,112	5,264,615	4,134,211	3,231,846	1,273,069
Department of Property and Procurement	2,401,294.17	2,872,552	2,626,114	2,344,657	1,048,020	5,004,319	572,324	289,049
Department of Health	14,494,228.14	13,526,604	11,428,853	8,350,704	6,447,322	5,383,947	4,168,548	2,919,239
Department of Education	15,729,130.80	12,718,085	9,608,697	9,984,649	7,260,881	5,004,319	4,367,503	3,025,727
Department of Social Welfare	4,483,379.80	3,837,402	3,125,324	2,614,084	2,141,723	1,943,577	1,670,935	985,121
Department of Public Safety	4,477,704.45	3,770,906	2,399,095	1,893,434	1,521,550	1,241,571	1,045,647	829,992
Department of Public Works	14,827,941.45	13,912,353	11,869,645	13,889,226	9,144,233	10,099,826	9,572,155	5,895,733
Department of Commerce	1,651,505.84	2,811,858	2,094,550	1,873,127	1,657,335	1,330,562	1,219,194	932,621
Department of Housing & Community Renewal	2,513,168.10	2,378,482	2,473,262	1,533,743	1,079,462	1,287,453	1,276,875	98,389
Department of Agriculture and Labor	---	---	---	---	407,263	705,528	572,461	284,270
Department of Labor	457,567.59	422,060	359,093	325,271	155,610	---	---	---
Department of Agriculture	1,342,423.02	1,690,622	2,123,699	1,404,745	479,246	---	---	---
Virgin Islands airport and industrial resources	436,136.22	2,405,378	1,717,373	2,411,047	128,886	---	---	---
Virgin Islands employment agency	753,162.20	630,252	479,045	451,678	371,494	326,369	256,019	129,254
Virgin Islands board of public accountancy	86.00	359	301	182	192	132	244	---
College of the Virgin Islands—Local contributions	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commission on human services	2,083,710.00	1,654,880	1,325,000	1,120,303	866,133	670,000	465,000	---
Department of Conservation & Cultural Affairs	1,320,266.12	312,193	219,093	106,950	---	---	---	---
Small Business Development Agency	13,500.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	94,757,102.80	96,331,560	80,856,031	61,197,859	40,614,684	34,903,324	30,182,901	18,111,861

Source:

General fund	59,801,734.94	53,411,264	41,676,755	33,878,229	25,867,883	21,353,778	18,741,307	11,314,974
Matching fund	5,300,132.52	6,097,445	5,792,701	7,566,841	4,900,417	5,165,284	6,382,561	2,892,561
Essential projects fund	9,857.95	1,654,366	45,037	652,915	238,553	1,055,718	3,464,395	2,731,394
Special and other funds	29,645,377.39	36,657,415	33,341,533	19,099,874	9,617,801	7,323,544	6,694,638	1,172,980
Total	94,757,102.80	96,331,560	80,856,031	61,197,859	40,614,684	34,903,324	30,182,901	18,111,861

OPERATING AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
2423/2591 ----	The legislature:			
2501/2649 ----	Operating appropriation -----	\$951,901.06	\$951,901.06	-----
	Office of the Washington representative.	125,000.00	125,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Office of the Governor:			
	Operating appropriation -----	346,183.00	346,183.00	-----
2510 -----	Special appropriations:			
	All expenses for inauguration of Governor.	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
2492 -----	Compensation to Magdalene Lynch.	3,000.00	3,000.00	-----
2503 -----	Virgin Islands Public Television Commission.	200,00.00	200,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Teacher's development and training program.	310,000.00	310,000.00	-----
2591/2671/T ..	Salary increases (\$2,330,000) and reorganization of filing system (\$7,500).	1,440,261.00	-----	\$1,440,261.00
2709 -----	Salary increases collective bargaining and reclassification of nurses.	1,100,000.00	-----	1,100,000.00
2485/T -----	Governor's contingent fund: Operating appropriation.	72,340.00	72,340.00	-----
2485/2503 ----	Office of Public Relations and Information: Operating appropriation:	233,299.00	233,299.00	-----
2485/T -----	Office of Economic Opportunity: Operating appropriation	79,322.00	78,906.00	416.00
2454 -----	Special appropriations:			
	Matching fund for the 1969 summer head start program.	21,984.00	21,984.00	-----
2485 -----	Office of Civil Defense:			
	Operating appropriation -----	62,365.00	61,201.00	1,164.00
2511/2588 ----	Special appropriations:			
	Purchase and rental of emergency equipment.	70,000.00	69,665.00	335.00
2485/2591 ----	Office of Statistics and Economic Studies: Operating appropriation.	81,593.00	80,174.00	1,419.00
2485/2591 ----	Vista program: Operating appropriation.	104,337.00	101,861.00	2,476.00
2485/T -----	Division of special projects: Operating appropriation.	74,619.00	74,309.00	310.00
2485/2503/T ..	Office of the Director of the Budget: Operating appropriation.	181,626.00	180,374.00	1,252.00
2485 -----	Division of Personnel: Operating appropriation.	321,380.00	318,658.00	2,722.00
2485 -----	Retirement Administration:			
2485/2523/2524/2566/2567/2568/2571/2637/2667/2788	Operating appropriation -----	46,168.00	44,677.00	1,491.00
	Special appropriations: Grants and contributions.	484,695.00	484,495.00	200.00
2485/T -----	Office of the Probation Officer: Operating appropriation.	88,873.00	88,553.00	320.00
2485/T -----	Virgin Islands Planning Board: Operating appropriation.	275,877.00	265,841.00	10,036.00
2485/2560/T ..		151,704.00	149,529.00	2,175.00
2485/2503/2507	Office of the Administrative Assistant for St. John: Operating appropriation.	97,150.00	96,070.00	1,080.00
2485/2713 ----	Office of the Government Secretary: Operating appropriation -----	418,943.00	411,720.00	7,223.00
2664 -----	Special appropriations:			
	Payment of judgment (Daniels vs. Government of the Virgin Islands).	250.00	250.00	-----
2485/2518/2536/2556/2591/2729	Department of Education: Operating appropriation -----	11,359,931.00	11,290,185.00	69,746.00

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
	Special appropriations:			
2464	Educational and cultural trips abroad by selected high school students.	20,000.00	20,000.00	
2468	Demonstration projects on dyslexia.	77,000.00	77,000.00	
2485	Boy Scouts	50,000.00	50,000.00	
2485	Sea Scouts	800.00	800.00	
2485	Girl Scouts	30,000.00	30,000.00	
2485	Compact for education	7,500.00	7,500.00	
2485/2507	Board of Education (all expenses).	45,000.00	43,500.00	1,500.00
2455/2485	Territorial scholarship fund	201,200.00	201,200.00	
2485	Wilmot Blyden scholarship fund	4,000.00	4,000.00	
2485	St. John scholarships	12,000.00	10,800.00	1,200.00
2485	Training programs (department).	5,000.00	5,000.00	
2485	Teacher's training, College of the Virgin Islands.	6,000.00	6,000.00	
2485	Teacher's award fund	1,000.00	1,000.00	
2485	Scholarships for medicine, law, economics and accountancy, engineering and police training.	138,000.00	138,000.00	
2485	Sheltered workshop, St. Croix	22,000.00	22,000.00	
2485	Vocational education program (industrial arts).	199,047.00	199,047.00	
2485	Manpower Development Training Act.	25,000.00	25,000.00	
2485	Vocational Rehabilitation programs.	60,000.00	60,000.00	
2485	National Defense Education Act programs.	70,000.00	70,000.00	
2485	Adult basic education program	6,500.00	6,500.00	
2485	In-School Neighborhood Youth Training Program.	12,500.00	12,500.00	
2485	Vocational Education Program (occupationally oriented).	597,190.00	597,190.00	
2547	Comprehensive study of bilingual education.	20,000.00	20,000.00	
2549	Scholarship loan to Wilbur K. Callendar.	8,000.00	8,000.00	
2552	Establishment of annual music scholarships.	4,000.00	4,000.00	
2560	Construction of vocational technical school, St. Croix.	25,000.00		25,000.00
2570	Employment of project coordinator for Boy Scouts.	2,000.00		2,000.00
2645	St. Croix Drug Education, Inc.	1,500.00	1,500.00	
2602	Compromise settlement with contractor for Wayne Aspinall and Central High Schools.	36,888.84	36,888.84	
2603	Grant to Island Center, St. Croix Ltd.	25,000.00	25,000.00	
2658	Joseph A. Gomez School	300.00		300.00
2662	Citizens for Drug Education, Inc.	1,500.00	1,500.00	
2742	Awards for school lunch employees.	500.00		500.00
	Department of Public Works—St. Thomas and St. John:			
2485/2503/ 2518/2573/ 2591/2751/T	Operating appropriation	6,961,941.00	6,818,198.00	143,743.00
2591	St. John road fund	63,839.00	63,839.00	
2591	St. John matching fund	9,732.00	9,732.00	
	Department of Public Works—St. Croix:			
2485/2536/ 2591/2503	Operating appropriation	4,000,881.00	3,862,046.00	138,835.00
	Special appropriations:			
2557	Improvement of race track facilities.	20,000.00	20,000.00	
2558	Construction of ramp for fishing boats (\$20,000) and pier (\$10,000).	30,000.00		30,000.00
	Department of Finance:			
2485/2507/ 2560/2591/T	Operating appropriation	2,799,831.00	2,767,960.00	31,871.00
	Special appropriations:			
2485	Income tax, other tax and license refunds.	75,000.00	75,000.00	
2499	Establishment of storm claims fund.	50,000.00	50,000.00	
2485	Internal revenue stamp tax	450.00	450.00	
2485	Bonding of Government officials and employees.	8,000.00	8,000.00	
2485/2751	Claim fund contributions	25,000.00	25,000.00	

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
2485/2560/ 2591	Contribution to unemployment compensation fund.	204,052.00	204,052.00	-----
2485 -----	Contribution to workmen's compensation fund.	239,762.00	239,762.00	-----
2512 -----	Virgin Islands Ecological Research Institute.	51,950.00	51,950.00	-----
2485 -----	Morris F. de Castro fellowships	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Fisheries study	6,834.00	6,834.00	-----
2591 -----	College of the Virgin Islands (salary increases).	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
2485 -----	State technical services program.	20,850.00	18,765.00	2,085.00
2485/2591/ T/2751	Contribution to utilities fund	1,274,805.00	1,274,805.00	-----
2485 -----	Matchable contribution for training program (titles VIII and IX).	29,000.00	29,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Virgin Islands Extension Service	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Title I—High Education Act	26,050.00	23,445.00	2,605.00
2485 -----	Upward Bound program	40,053.00	36,000.00	4,053.00
2485 -----	Caribbean Research Institute	39,000.00	39,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Outside Virgin Islands group insurance.	5,000.00	4,500.00	500.00
2603 -----	Board for licensing of barbers, beauticians and manicurists.	1,000.00	1,000.00	-----
2684 -----	Fire service emergency fund	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2731 -----	Carnival committee	12,000.00	12,000.00	-----
2753 -----	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on inter-Government fund loans.	181,666.00	181,666.00	-----
2728 -----	Law enforcement fund	20,431.00	20,431.00	-----
2485/2503/ 2518/2560/ 2573/2591	Department of Property and Procurement: Operating appropriation	3 1,016,306.00	949,297.00	67,009.00
2485/2591 -----	Special appropriations:			
2485/2560/ -----	Promotion and Advertising	172,229.32	155,556.32	16,673.00
2591/2603/T -----	Equipment	947,309.62	893,943.62	53,366.00
2485/2560 -----	Contribution to transportation revolving funds.	56,694.00	56,694.00	-----
2485/2516/ -----	Rental of office space	402,635.00	402,635.00	-----
2591/T -----				
2599/2673/ 2665	Contribution to land bank fund	632,159.00	632,159.00	-----
2485/2536/ 2591/2724/T	Department of Public Safety: Operating appropriation	4,852,448.00	4,815,679.00	36,769.00
2485/2591/ -----	Special appropriations:			
2729/T -----	Security guards service	154,800.00	154,800.00	-----
2758 -----	Improvement of police station in Christiansted and Frederiksted, St. Croix.	35,000.00	-----	35,000.00
2485/2512/ 2560/2591/T	Department of Agriculture: Operating appropriation	1,302,357.00	1,292,637.00	9,720.00
2485 -----	Special appropriations:			
2485 -----	Cattle insemination program	7,500.00	7,500.00	-----
2512 -----	Board of Supervisors, Soil Conservation Program.	4,500.00	4,500.00	-----
2485 -----	Tick eradication in the Virgin Islands.	61,584.00	61,584.00	-----
2485 -----	Forestry program	26,000.00	26,000.00	-----
2534 -----	Eradication of screwworm	20,000.00	20,000.00	-----
2761 -----	Eradication of mongoose	60,000.00	-----	60,000.00
2595 -----	Contribution to agriculture revolving fund.	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
2485/2536/ 2560/T	Department of Labor: Operating appropriation	531,911.00	522,555.00	9,356.00
2695 -----	Special appropriations: American Legion.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2485/2503/ 2556/2560/ 2712/2714/T	Department of Commerce: Operating appropriation	2,328,384.00	2,236,774.00	91,610.00
2485 -----	Special appropriations:			
2485 -----	Caribbean Tourist Association	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
2503 -----	Fishing and water sports	40,300.00	36,300.00	4,000.00
2485 -----	Virgin Islands Vieques Friendship Committee.	3,500.00	3,500.00	-----
2677 -----	Asta convention	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
	"Virgin Islands Calling" Program.	30,000.00	30,000.00	-----

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
2485/2556/T	Department of Social Welfare:			
	Operating appropriation	3,906,986.00	3,877,637.00	29,349.00
2448 -----	Special appropriations:			
2556 -----	Sewing project—St. John	20,000.00	20,000.00	-----
	Purchase of vehicles	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
2485/2518/ 2573/2603/T	Department of Health:			
	Operating appropriation	11,096,310.00	10,800,932.00	295,378.00
2603 -----	Special appropriations:			
	Control and eradication of rats ..	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
2485/2640 -----	Department of Law:			
2517/2586 -----	Operating appropriation	572,297.00	529,407.00	42,890.00
	Special appropriations: Payment of attorney fees.	1,008.00	1,008.00	-----
	Department of Housing and Community Renewal:			
2485/2530/ 2516/2556/ 2560	Operating appropriation	501,795.00	462,239.00	39,556.00
	Special appropriations:			
2485 -----	Peter's farm revolving fund	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Revolving fund	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
2485/2691 -----	Grant to Virgin Islands Housing Authority.	58,000.00	58,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Contribution to home loan fund ..	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Warren E. Brown apartments	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board.	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----
2591 -----	Home loan construction fund ..	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----
	Department of Conservation and Cul- tural Affairs:			
2485/2503/ 2507/2512/ 2516/2518/ 2591/2556/T	Operating appropriation	1,824,261.00	1,743,062.00	81,199.00
	Special appropriations:			
2485 -----	St. Thomas Golf Association	6,000.00	6,000.00	-----
2485 -----	St. Croix museums	3,200.00	3,200.00	-----
2485 -----	St. Croix Landmarks, Inc.	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
2485 -----	Virgin Islands museums	2,400.00	2,400.00	-----
2485 -----	Community bands	25,000.00	25,000.00	-----
2485/2503/ 541/2573/ 2723/T	Municipal Court of the Virgin Islands:			
	Operating appropriation.	416,925.00	407,291.00	9,634.00
	Office of the Supervisor of Elections:			
2485/2692/T -----	Operating appropriation	41,860.00	39,640.00	2,220.00
2485 -----	Board of elections, St. Thomas and St. John.	27,130.00	26,900.00	230.00
2485 -----	Board of elections, St. Croix ..	31,298.00	30,988.00	310.00
	Miscellaneous:			
2485 -----	Summer employment	150,000.00	-----	150,000.00
2519 -----	Committee to study elective officers ..	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
	Totals	68,594,440.84	64,468,353.84	4,126,087.00

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
1698 -----	The legislature:			
1938 -----	Special committee to study pay plan ..	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
	Virgin Islands Day in Continental United States.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2026 -----	Virgin Islands Citizenship Day Committee.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
	Office of the Governor:			
1503 -----	Fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of the Virgin Islands.	3,000.00	-----	3,000.00
1733 -----	Caribbean Economic Development Corp.	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00
1587 -----	Flood and soil erosion control study ..	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
1910 -----	Virgin Islands planning board study of Christiansted entrance.	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
1920 -----	Development of Coral Bay harbor ..	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00
2238/2429 -----	Reorganization of the Government of the Virgin Islands.	40,000.00	40,000.00	-----
2478 -----	Deficiency appropriation	451,988.00	451,988.00	-----
2685 -----	1970 census	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
2751/T -----	Deficiency appropriation	193,905.00	-----	193,905.00
2735 -----	Tourism development council	20,000.00	-----	20,000.00
2759 -----	Financing plan for construction of Government office centers.	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
	Division of Personnel:			
2475 -----	Summer employment program -----	515,000.00	515,000.00	-----
2708 -----	Summer employment program -----	700,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00
2267 -----	Office of Civil Defense: Purchase and installation of sirens.	14,000.00	-----	14,000.00
	Department of Public Works:			
977 -----	Potable water at Grove Place -----	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
1172 -----	Construction of wing at Carenage Clinic.	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
1727 -----	Construction of bus shelters -----	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
1377 -----	Public improvements, St. John -----	25,000.00	-----	25,000.00
1379 -----	Purchase of land for Public Works Department, St. John Post Office.	40,000.00	-----	40,000.00
1718 -----	Naming of all unnamed streets -----	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
1722 -----	Extension of street lights and power lines.	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
1914 -----	Study of modern lighting for the Virgin Islands.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2369 -----	Improvements to water systems, St. Croix.	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00
1926 -----	Construction of sewage treatment unit.	40,000.00	-----	40,000.00
2162 -----	Construction of public comfort stations.	21,000.00	-----	21,000.00
2204 -----	Extension of potable water system to Golden Rock area.	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00
2476 -----	All expenses for road repair, St. Croix and St. Thomas.	200,000.00	200,000.00	-----
2563 -----	Street lighting fund for St. Croix and St. Thomas.	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
2603 -----	Emergency road and street repairs, cleaning of gutters and ditches and purchase of two (2) mobile toilets.	166,000.00	100,000.00	66,000.00
2614 -----	Street, gutters, sidewalks, water dis- tribution, Sion farm.	516,948.00	-----	516,948.00
2615 -----	Preparation and completion of studies of a new highway between Christiansted and Frederiksted (\$25,000); acquisition of land (\$50,000).	75,000.00	-----	75,000.00
2617 -----	Water sewage, and drainage sys- tems and street improvements, estate profit.	260,880.00	-----	260,880.00
2620 -----	Extension of potable water lines, estate Catherine's Rest.	60,000.00	-----	60,000.00
2629 -----	Extension of sewage collection and disposal system, Estate Bovoni.	10,000.00	10,000.00	-----
2638 -----	Paving of streets, Marley housing project.	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
2647 -----	Construction of curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, Golden Rock housing development.	45,000.00	-----	45,000.00
2656 -----	Extension of Prince Street, Fred- eriksted.	60,000.00	-----	60,000.00
2659 -----	Weymouth Rymer Highway -----	500.00	-----	500.00
2663 -----	Extension of potable water lines, Estate Contant.	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00
2669 -----	Extension of potable water lines, Solberg and Anna's Fancy.	40,000.00	-----	40,000.00
2674 -----	Public road leading to Edith Con- suela Girl Scout Camp, St. Croix.	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
2675 -----	Construction of sidewalk along Hospital Street, Christiansted.	20,000.00	-----	20,000.00
2687 -----	Construction of walkway, hospital ground, St. Thomas.	5,600.00	-----	5,600.00
2694 -----	Paving public road at Lindberg Bay	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
2720 -----	Installation of fire hydrants on Cen- terline Road.	35,000.00	-----	35,000.00
2772 -----	Reclassification of employees -----	110,000.00	-----	110,000.00
	Department of Property and Procure- ment:			
858 -----	Acquisition of land for public scenic highway.	100,000.00	-----	100,000.00
912/1170/ 2326/2665	Funds for property acquisition (Ross Estate \$5,000; Lagoon Street \$125,000).	130,000.00	-----	130,000.00
2017 -----	Purchase of land at Estate La Grange.	9,000.00	-----	9,000.00
1924 -----	15 percent differential in purchases or contracts.	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
	Department of Health:			
1073 -----	Temporary health insurance -----	1,000.00	-----	1,000.00
1575/1953/ 2333	Educational program for mentally retarded children.	3,667.00	-----	3,667.00
2267 -----	Insular contribution to formula grants.	143,000.00	143,000.00	-----
2269 -----	Practical nursing training program	4,639.00	-----	4,639.00

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
2504 -----	Special Commission on the status and Problems of Nno-Citizens in the Virgin Islands.	20,000.00	20,000.00	-----
2580 -----	Matching funds year "D" community action program—OEO.	94,211.00	53,171.00	41,040.00
2584 -----	Matching Funds Manpower Administration Labor.	50,000.00	21,900.00	28,100.00
2601 -----	Establishment of comprehensive cost accounting system and accounts receivable.	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
2682 -----	Furniture, furnishings for nurses quarters, St. Croix.	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
Department of Finance:				
1467 -----	Unliquidated encumbrances -----	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2286/2459/2760 -----	Emergency molasses fund -----	114,000.00	14,000.00	100,000.00
2486 -----	College of the Virgin Islands -----	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	-----
2589 -----	Emergency drought relief fund -----	20,000.00	20,000.00	-----
2530 -----	Small business development and loan fund.	500,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
2644 -----	Licensing of barbers, beauticians and manicurists.	2,500.00	-----	2,500.00
2652 -----	Paving of road leading to College of the Virgin Islands.	7,500.00	7,500.00	-----
2762/2267 -----	Repairs and renovation of No. 75 Kromp. Gade.	45,000.00	-----	35,000.00
2697 -----	Federal Revenue agents reimbursement.	35,000.00	-----	-----
Department of Housing and Community Renewal:				
955 -----	Transfer of land at Estate Profit -----	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00
2538 -----	Loans of assist veterans in constructing homes.	200,000.00	200,000.00	-----
2548 -----	Construction of water tower at Marley housing project.	25,000.00	-----	25,000.00
2491 -----	Construction of housing project -----	540,000.00	540,000.00	-----
2613 -----	Construction of dwelling units, Estate Profit.	100,000.00	100,000.00	-----
Department of Agriculture:				
2122 -----	Cost study for development of the spring and water hole at Banana Gut, St. John.	500.00	500.00	-----
2275 -----	Improvement of beach area, Frederiksted.	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
2239 -----	Construction of tables for market vendors.	3,000.00	-----	3,000.00
2065 -----	Renovation of fish houses, Christiansted and Frederiksted.	20,000.00	-----	20,000.00
2535 -----	Commercial fishing training program.	1,000.00	1,000.00	-----
2592 -----	Eradication of dodder -----	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
2595 -----	Agricultural revolving fund -----	50,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
2770 -----	Contribution to Humane Society -----	20,000.00	-----	20,000.00
Department of Labor:				
2672 -----	Study and survey on unemployment in the Virgin Islands.	10,000.00	-----	10,000.00
2696 -----	Virgin Islands Commission on Status of Women.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
Department of Public Safety:				
2461 -----	Improvement of recreational facilities including paving of basketball court at Richmond Penitentiary, St. Croix.	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----
2461 -----	Restoration and improvement of King's Hill Police Station, St. Croix.	35,000.00	35,000.00	-----
2635 -----	Purchase of equipment -----	18,735.00	18,735.00	-----
2643 -----	Food freezer for Richmond Penitentiary.	3,000.00	3,000.00	-----
2461 -----	Narcotics laboratory -----	20,000.00	20,000.00	-----
2660 -----	Communications equipment -----	10,260.00	10,260.00	-----
2680 -----	Repairs, supplies, improvement to Richmond Penitentiary.	60,000.00	-----	60,000.00
2634 -----	Department of Social Welfare: Sewing project.	15,000.00	15,000.00	-----
Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs:				
2149/2395 -----	Construction of race track and acquisition of related equipment and for the purchase of all necessary and adjoining land.	33,700.00	-----	33,700.00
2636 -----	Improvements to recreation area, Estate Profit.	15,000.00	-----	15,000.00

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
2654	Interisland tour 1969 champions of the Virgin Islands Girls Softball League.	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00
2657	Acquisition of land for recreational purposes.	40,000.00	-----	40,000.00
2702	Department of Law: Control of narcotics and other dangerous drugs.	100,000.00	-----	100,000.00
2743	Purchase of automobile and employment of chauffeur.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2683	Department of Education: Cleaning and repairing cistern—Lincoln School.	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00
2686	Playground improvements and equipment at Christiansted junior high and grammar school.	50,000.00	50,000.00	-----
2688	Purchase of fresh milk	20,000.00	20,000.00	-----
2705	Division of school, St. Thomas and St. Croix.	68,000.00	-----	68,000.00
2716	Construction of two vocational training centers.	250,667.00	-----	250,667.00
2732	Summer employment	160,000.00	160,000.00	-----
2763	Air-conditioning of auditorium, Christiansted Junior High and Julius Sprauve School.	64,000.00	-----	64,000.00
2771	Payment for personal injury to Betty Ann Drummund.	5,000.00	-----	5,000.00
2783	Course in stenotyping	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
	Totals	9,507,200.00	5,412,054.00	4,095,146.00

Act No.	Departments of agencies	Appropriated	Allotted	Unallotted
2350	Department of Public Works: Improvements at Flamboyant Park including sanitary facilities and rental of paramutual machines, radio advertisements and purchase of construction materials.	14,637.56	-----	-----
	Totals	14,637.56	-----	14,637.56
	Adjustments made to allotments	78,116,278.40	69,880,407.84	8,235,870.56
		-----	- 2,923,078.00	2,923,078.00
	Grand totals	78,116,278.40	66,957,329.84	11,158,946.56

T—Transfer of funds.

¹ \$2,550 appropriated in fiscal year 1969; became law in fiscal year 1970.

² \$25,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1969; became law in fiscal year 1970.

³ \$10,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1969; became law in fiscal year 1970.

⁴ \$57,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1969; became law in fiscal year 1970.

⁵ \$1,975 appropriated in fiscal year 1969; became law in fiscal year 1970.

CASES HANDLED BY INVESTIGATION BUREAU

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
St. Thomas	1,504	1,813	1,712
St. Croix	562	803	1,210
Totals	2,066	2,616	2,922

BREAK-DOWN OF CASES HANDLED BY INVESTIGATION BUREAU

	St. Thomas	St. Croix
Homicide ¹	5	11
Rape	20	13
Robbery	69	30
Burglary	645	427
Larceny:		
Grand	485	456
Petit	100	157
Forgery	42	56
Narcotics	45	16
Other Offenses	301	44
Total	1,712	1,210

¹ These figures include 10 cases listed as "negligent homicide."

